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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.,
Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

HOTELS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'67:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.
I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.
may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPP & SHANNON, BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford, Oct 20, '65.

Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

DURBORROW & LUTZ Editors and Proprietors. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1867. VOLUME 40: NO. 45.

Poetry.

THE RAINY DAY.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;
It rains, and the wind is never weary;
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering Past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

OUT OF THE TAVERN.

Out of the tavern I've just stepped to-night;
Street! you are caught in a very bad plight:
Right hand and left are both out of place—
Street, you are drunk!—'tis a very clear case!

Moon! 'tis a very queer figure you cut,
One eye is staring while 't other is shut;
Tipsy, I see; and you're greatly to blame:
Old as you are, 'tis a terrible shame.

Then the street lamps—what a scandalous sight!
None of them soberly standing upright;
Rocking and swaggering—why on my word,
Each of the lamps is as drunk as a lord!

All is confusion—now isn't it odd,
I am the only thing sober abroad?
Sure it were rash with this crew to remain;
Better go into the tavern again.

Miscellaneous.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

His views upon the Past and Present of our Government briefly expressed.

[From the Philadelphia Press]

A short and desultory discourse, between M. D. G. Pfeiffer, M. D., L. L. D., some time of the German Universities; for the last fifty years and more, and inhabitant of America; having left his native country for the sake of enjoying entire freedom of thought and action, and who has been in the habit, as he has been afforded the opportunity, of having consultation and intercourse with Thaddeus Stevens, resident in another portion of the same country—both still surviving—and said Thaddeus Stevens, M. C. [DOCTOR.]

DEAR FRIEND: Sitting here in my secluded study, it occurred to me to consult you with the familiarity of ancient times, as to your opinion of the present prospects of our country, and whether we now are likely to approach any nearer to the true principles of liberty than our fathers did under their old and constrained Constitution; and to ask you at some little length to point out the means by which the great blot—that heinous crime—of our Constitution as it was, could be got rid of without further delay or further convulsion.
[M. C.]

MY DEAR FRIEND: I shall not decline to suggest a few ideas in reply to your question, although, I am quite sure, you are as capable of answering them as I am. But our ancient intercourse has inspired you with confidence, I see, in your friend, which would be better justified had I possessed the opportunities of deep thought and study into the law of nations, which you had before I knew you.

Whatever construction shall be given to the Constitution in its present condition by this Congress, and those nearest the great events which have modified it, will be likely to be accepted, through future time, as its true meaning. It is important, therefore, that the most beneficial interpretation should be given to it, and that it should be most liberally constructed, so as to secure all human rights.

In the changed condition of our country and of that instrument, which, while it, as to the old States, may not be perverted, is not so inflexible as to be incapable of yielding to the changing necessities of humanity.

Before the Constitution was amended, I could not agree with some of my learned friends that Congress could intermeddle with State laws relative to the elective franchise in the United States. The circumstance of slavery seemed, while it was submitted to, to prevent it. After the amendment abolishing slavery, I still doubted, and proposed a constitutional remedy on the 5th day of December, 1865, in the following words: "All national * * * laws shall be equally applicable to every *citizen*, and no discrimination shall be made on account of race and color."

Since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, however, I have no doubt of our full power to regulate the elective franchise, so far as it regards the whole nation, in every State of the Union, which, when tried, I hope will be so formed as to be beneficial to the nation, just to every citizen, and carry out the great design of the framers of the Government, according to their views expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

It cannot fail to be beneficial and convenient, when we consider the trouble and inconvenience which a citizen of one State encounters, when he travels temporarily into another. Instead of being a brother at home, he is now an alien in his native land. While he participates in all the burthens and anxieties of the Government, he is forbidden, if a non-resident, to take part in selecting the Magistrate who is to rule his destinies for the next four years.

In this there is no principle of *republican justice*. The Constitution of 1789 did not carry out the principles of the government which were intended by the Fathers, when in 1776 they laid the foundation of the Government on which this nation was to be built. Then they had been inspired with such a light from on high as never man was inspired with before, in the great work of providing freedom for the human race, through a Government in which no oppression could find a resting place.

They contemplated the erection of a vast empire over this whole continent, which in its national character should be governed by laws of a supreme, unvarying character. While municipal institutions might be granted, with self control, for convenience, it was never intended that one half of this nation should be governed by one set of laws, and the other half by another, and conflicting set, on the same subject. The laws, the *principle*, which was to apply to the dwellers on the Penobscot, was to apply to those on the Savannah and Susquehanna, else the Declaration would have proclaimed the one—the people on the Penobscot or Susquehanna—were born free and equal, and those on the Savannah with a modified equality; that the one had inalienable rights, among which was liberty; that the other had inalienable rights, but perfect liberty was not among them.

The grand idea of those immortal men was that there were certain rights, privileges and immunities, which belonged to every being who had an immortal soul, none of which should be taken from him, nor could he surrender them in any arrangment with society. So essential to the repose of the whole community was it that every man should possess each of these rights, privileges, and immunities, that he was forbidden by his Creator to part with them. He could not sell himself, he could not sell his children into slavery. He could not sell his life for a price. He could not surrender the right to pursue his own happiness. Every attempt to do so was nugatory. Every instrument founded on such a contract, no matter how solemn, no matter how hedged about by broad seals, no matter how stamped by State legislation and Executive approval, none of these things gave it life. It was null and void; it was a corpse incapable of animation.

I am speaking now of the original design of the framers of the Declaration of Independence, who had determined that there were certain principles which, to give perfect liberty, should apply alike to every mortal being. Who can deny this position without laying a heavier burden upon one human being than another, without being authorized to do so by their common Creator? Who can doubt that if you put such power into the hands of the best men it will be abused, unless restrained by equal laws? Why should one man be more responsible to his temporal or eternal Governor than another, and be punished by different rules?

I know that when they came to frame the Constitution, slavery having increased, they were obliged to postpone some of those universal principles, and allow individuals and municipalities to violate them for a while, I thank God that necessity no longer exists. The law givers of America are now as free to act as Samson when the fire had touched the flax. May they never again be beguiled by any conservative Delilah—suffer their locks to be shorn, and their limbs to be bound by the withes of a twisted Constitution. The laws which were then intended to be universal. The principles which were intended to govern the whole American nationality must now be made to cover and control its whole national action throughout this grand empire. Towns, corporations, and municipalities may be allowed their separate organizations not inconsistent therewith, but must not incorporate any principles in conflict with those great rights, privileges, and immunities.

What are those *rights, privileges,* and *immunities*? Without excluding others, three are specifically enumerated. *Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.* These are universal and inalienable. It follows that everything necessary for their establishment and defence is within those rights.

You grant a lot or easement in the midst of your estate, you thereby grant the right of way to it by ingress and egress.

Disarm a community, and you rob them of the means of defending life. Take away their weapons of defence, and you take away the inalienable right of defending liberty. This brings us now directly to the argument by which we prove that the elective franchise is a RIGHT of the Declaration, and not merely a privilege, and is one of the rights and immunities pronounced by that instrument to be "inalienable." If, as our fathers declared "all just government is derived from the assent of the governed;" if in Federal republics, that assent can be ascertained and established only through the ballot, it follows that to take away that means of communication, is to take away from the citizen his great weapon of defence, and reduce him to helpless bondage. It deprives him of an inalienable right. This clearly proves that the elective franchise ranks with "life" and "liberty" in its sacred inalienable character.

But while the Declaration clearly proves what the intention then was, the action of the Convention in framing the Constitution of the United States, it seemed to me, bartered away, for the time being, some of those inalienable rights, and, instigated by the hellish institution of slavery, suspended one of the muniments of liberty. Having thus shown that the elective franchise is one of the inalienable rights of man, without which his liberty cannot be defended, and that it was suspended by the arbitrary Constitution of 1789, let us see if that suspension has been removed, so as to leave our hands unrestrained in restoring its full vigor, while still acting under the Constitution. That right appertains to every citizen. But while this suspension existed, the natural love of despotism induced communities to hold that each State might fix the qualifications, rights, and deprivations of its own citizens.

The fourteenth amendment, now so happily adopted, settles the whole question, and places every American citizen on a perfect equality of rights, so far as merely national rights and questions are concerned. It declares that "all persons born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileger and immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

If by the amended Constitution every American citizen is entitled to equal privileges with every other American citizen; and if every American citizen in any one of the States should be found entitled to impartial suffrage with every other American citizen in any State, then it follows as an inevitable conclusion that suffrage throughout this nation is impartial and universal, so far as every human being without regard to race or color shall be found concerned, and so far as it affects the whole nation.

Can he who swears to support the Constitution in all its parts refuse to aid in carrying this into effect without clear direct perjury?—a worse perjury than would have been committed by those who, under the old Constitution, could not agree to that construction, and thus refused their aid to their fellow-men.

What a grand compulsion have these despots, rebels, and murderers finally forced upon the American Republic by their impatient, rash and bloody acts! How they have aided the just men of the nation in producing this great good! It were well if they could claim some merit as a compensation for so great a crime. But if evil must come into the world, "woe unto him through whom it come is. I fear that if good does come into the world through compulsion, no merit will be attributed to the unwilling actors. Let no man now, then, who belongs to this great Government, dare to stand up in the face of high heaven and longer deny to God's immortal beings the high, the inalienable, the God granted rights which his immortal Father gave them. Let no one in the past or in any future age attempt to palliate his offence, either before an earthly tribunal which is to decide between God's creatures, or who is to plead his cause at the bar of a higher tribunal, venture to insult Divine justice.

We must remember that most of us are separated from the dread tribunal occupied by a Judge who cannot be deceived by the narrowest isthmus that ever divided time from eternity.

If every citizen of any State is, entitled to all the inalienable rights, privileges and immunities of this Government, and if one of those inalienable rights is the right to cast his ballot for every man who is to take part in the Government if show me the man who is so impudent as to deny that suffrage by the ballot is due to every being within this realm to whom God has given immortality. He must be an impudent citizen, and ought never to profess to believe in the existence of a Deity; for that a world could be created and governed without an overruling cause, is more feasible than such a proposition. What would be the effect of conferring this just right upon every citizen in this republic according to the original intention of our fathers?

If ever there was a spot on earth where it could be tried with perfect success, and bestow perfect happiness upon all those who are their own rulers and their own subjects, that spot is the continent of North America.

In less than ten years it will contain a sound population of more than fifty millions of people, girt around with deep and broad waters, which no force could cross without our consent. The sea girt isle of Great Britain, which was said to be cut off from the rest of the world, was not half so secure from its water defences alone as this continent. That would be a tall and a bold admiral, who hereafter, with a hostile intent, should, venture this side of the Pillars of Hercules. Before any monarchical nation shall again attempt to erect its institutions on this side the Isthmus of Darien, they will find that there exists a Republic composed of the islands of the sea, more powerful than the European portion of Great Britain not less powerful than was the Achæan League which republic we shall not blush to call an ally because a meridian sun and the tyrant's lash have planted into their color and into their souls the deep and inextinguishable principles of abhorrence to human bondage. A people now little understood, but in a few years of progress, with their own institutions really free, instead of being ground by the nominal freedom but real despotism of Jamaica, will have made as long and rapid strides in the cause of civilization as our Southern States are now making. The seed of such an empire is already planted, and is germineting. It may not be known to all that the Danish possessions of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, and St. Johns are sustained by republican institutions—though all the legislators and most of the executive officers, chosen by themselves, are colored.

"They have free schools and can, with scarcely the exception of a single individual of the proper age, read and write, and have all of the essential requisites of a free republic, except, perhaps the appointment of a few of the executive officers by the home government, when the wishes of the people are always consulted. Let a tyrant attempt to place his foot upon such a bombshell, and he will be blown, with all around him, to inevitable ruin. Before the time supposed for such action shall have arrived, Cuba, the most fertile and productive spot of its size, except perhaps the Delta of the Nile, will have become so saturated and ripe with the bursting principles of freedom, and together with St. Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica and their cognate races will be ready to leap to arms and defend their appropriate dominions, if such aid should be needed in the cause of freedom, and if they shall not then have been added to our own dominion by our enterprising foreign Secretary.

"All of these islands are now free except Cuba, which is now oppressed by the proudest and most cruel tyrant of Europe, himself of a mixed race of swarthy Moors and sluggish white blood. He may as well take warning that the day is very near at hand when he must knock the shackles from every Cuban, or have them torn from them by the spirit of liberty. She is within sight of emancipated America, and surrounded by islands of the sea every one of which is free. The sound of the overseer's lash, and the cries of the agonized slave, will not, must not be longer permitted to mingle with the sweet pæans to liberty which are shouted forth through every freeman's voice in the Western World. All the golden rivers of Africa will never again purchase sufficient power to re enslave those just made free by the Spirit of Liberty, much stronger than all the power of Hercules or of Samson."

Before any other nations are prepared to establish their institutions in any part of this Western world, the broad, bold shoulders and swarthy frames of the inhabitants of this Island Empire will have established governments that Spain and the other European nations will willingly surrender to freedom, lest they should corrupt their despotic lead, and hasten their own government a half century along the railroad path of Liberty. But whether such an ally shall then exist or not, without boasting, this Government, counting upon her position and power can entertain no fear of all the world beside.

Traverse her twenty thousand miles from the Russian possessions around the Isthmus of Darien, up the Gulf stream to the bold shores of the Granite State, which, with the islands of the Gulf, soon, I hope and believe, will be added to this mighty nation, to which they naturally belong; thence up to where the Esquimaux roam, and where we have lately employed the protection of the mighty walrus, on the strait which no hostile foot will ever attempt to tread, around to where the herring, the codfish, and whale are seeking to find a permanent refuge; but no time which the eye of man shall ever see, or his imagination depict, can ever screen them from the hearty enterprise of this mighty empire; and you have such a vast, impregnable and sea girt domain as the world never saw. If anything more were wanting, more iron clads than all Europe could send to this distance could be brought into active operation in any time necessary for the defence of the nation. Then take your route northward from the southern isthmus, and you cross every latitude necessary for the production of all the industrial products of civilization. No mineral, no vegetable that ever God created for the wealth, comfort, or ornament of man would be wanted. Her Southern climate, never more to be polluted by the unholy and infamous institution of slavery, bears upon every breeze the balmy odors that delight the senses. Its soil is filled with burning sapphire, its rivers run sands of gold, while its more rugged parts bear quartz equal to the fabled Ophir, and lodes of silver.

If its more northern climate is held in firm delight by the hardy sons of "Green land's icy mountains," its moss clad granite will always be protected by the Goddess of Liberty. How much better than the delicious isle over which continually blow the soft breezes of spicy Ceylon, where,

Though every prospect pleases,
Man alone is vile.

The ingenious artist of the gods, when procured by the mother of Achilles to engrave coast surveys and geographical delineations upon his invincible shield, never depicted a land so glorious and so variegated with gold and silver and every precious metal, and so bewitching to the senses with the odors of God's happiest creations. Its enchanting products grow in abundance on every inch of her variegated soil, and since the curse of slavery is removed, if we do the justice which the Declaration of Independence proposes and we now propose, will soon contain a greater abundance of riches than either Europe, Asia, or Africa.

THE LAND DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, November 1, 1867.

The operations and duties connected with the Land Department, or Surveyor General's office, of Pennsylvania, one of the most important departments of the State government, are but little understood by the people at large.

The system of disposing of lands inaugurated by William Penn and the Propriety, and of necessity continued by the Commonwealth, is one surrounded by many objectionable features, as the lands, instead of having been previously surveyed by the authorities, and their location definitely ascertained and afterwards sold, warrants for vacant land were granted, the surveys on which were often made years after. In many instances, for the officers of the land department could not know what land was vacant, conflicting warrants were issued, to that in some localities several sets or warrants were laid upon the same land. This has produced much litigation throughout the State, and, although titles in the older countries have been generally settled, there are and will continue to be for years to come, cases for adjustment by the Courts; and in order to establish titles innumerable copies of applications; warrants, surveys, patents and other official papers are required from the Land Department.

Under our land system the *application and warrant* are the *inception of the title*, and parties desiring information in regard to any tract of land, should give the names of the *warrantee, date of warrant, and county in which it was located*, and then all subsequent proceedings, as whether survey has been returned, patented or not, and the amount due the State, if not patented, can be ascertained.

Now that the real estate of the Commonwealth is no longer taxed, efforts should be made to increase the revenues from all other proper sources, and a very large sum is due the State on account of *unpaid purchase money* for lands *not patented, public policy demands the prompt payment of these claims, and the completion of titles.* The Legislature has from time to time within the last forty years, passed stringent laws for their collection, but owing to the herculean task imposed on the department in getting out these claims, nearly every account involving the closest examination of application, warrant, survey, vouchers, blotters, day-books, journals, ledgers, and maps to ascertain the location of the land against which the lien is entered. The several acts were never carried out according to their spirit and meaning. The last act on the subject, passed in May, 1864, requires these accounts to be made out, and liens therefor entered up in the several counties; and it would be well for those interested to make a note of it, for General Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria county, the present Surveyor General, and who is a thorough business man and most efficient officer, military and civil, has nearly completed the calculations of the amounts due on unpatented tracts upon which surveys have been returned. When completed and entered up as liens in the several counties *an additional fee of five dollars* in each case will be charged. Many persons seem to labor under an erroneous impression that when the liens are entered up they can settle them at the respective county seats. But this is not the fact; everything relating to them must be transacted through the land department—the object in entering them up being probably to prevent alienation of property until this just debt is paid the Commonwealth.

The laws relating to this important department of the State government are so numerous, in many cases conflicting, and in others their application so obscure, that the next Legislature should pass a carefully revised act, covering the necessities that have grown up, and more clearly defining present laws. In doing this the law-making power should avail itself of this suggestions of the Surveyor General, as it requires much experience in the department to make one acquainted with its necessities and yet protect existing rights under former laws and customs.

In the same department are many old, rare, and curious documents—some older, than the date of the first colony under the founder of the provinces—and many have on them the "stamps" that formed one of our grievances against the "Mother Country." Much to connect the past with the present is here found; much to remind one of the hardships and perils of the brave pioneers who first made homes in our dense forests, and paved the way for the high state of prosperity and civilization enjoyed by their descendants. A regular set of books, consisting of day book, journal, and ledger, have been kept from the year 1719, and are found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. These, together with large folios, in which patents have been recorded, fill the greater part of the shelving of the second floor. From these records we ascertain that among the quitrents imposed before the lands were declared allodial was in one instance that of one "red rose" annually and that the "father of his country" was at one time the owner of land in Pennsylvania, having located a tract in Westmoreland county. A small circular room up stairs is nearly filled with papers of John Nicholson, Esq., at one time the owner of nearly one seventh of this State, and also a very large land-holder in the Southern States, and yet who was always harrassed with debt and died a poor man.

The development of the State by railroads and the consequent impetus given to our lumber, coal, and other mineral interests, has so greatly enhanced the value of lands, a few years ago scarcely worth the taxes assessed upon them, that the vacant mountain lands are being rapidly taken up, and the people are having their titles perfected by obtaining patents, and adjusting in the courts of the commonwealth contested rights. This involves the Surveyor General's office in a heavy correspondence, and the furnishing of a great many copies of official papers.

General Robert A. McCoy, late private secretary to Governor Curtin, is the efficient chief clerk of this department, and to his courtesy am I indebted for the above interesting facts. The other clerks are as follows: A. E. Armstrong of Franklin county, Wm. Evans of Indiana, H. A. Caldwell of Blair, Wm. H. Seybert of Schuylkill, L. M. Hicks of Somerset, Jas. N. Blanlin of Philadelphia, A. Tyhurst of Huntingdon, N. C. Wilson of Mifflin, Samuel Ake of Bedford, O. B. Yoder and Collin McCardy of Dauphin, Samuel Hamilton of Beaver, and J. R. Shreiner of Lancaster. Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Dauphin, is the messenger.

J. R. D.

FRIENDSHIP.

True, unselfish and unvarnished friendship, emanating from a pure and noble heart, is but the finer and better gift be queathed to mortality by the Giver of all good, and the only true, soothing balm which affords a ready relief to the sad and aching heart, or sorrowing soul.

When the heart becomes overburdened with the cares, disappointments and sorrows of life, how sweet it is to have a kind, trusting and unselfish friend, to whom we may unbosom our troubled hearts, receiving solace and confidence in return; when unrestrained confidence will bid the heart rest at ease, and give an assurance through hope that our trust will not be misplaced, though there may be many lights and shades thrown athwart life's rugged pathway.

To the floating mass which moves in the giddy circles of mock society, how few there are who know or realize the true import of that hallowed word, *Friendship.* With them it is but mockery—a convenient word with which to lull to rest the early suspicions of the poor, innocent and unwary. To the calm and better feelings of our nature, friendship is a sweet sounding an them, which we all love to lisp o'er and o'er again, until joy gladdens our hearts; but, alas, it too oft proves more deadly than the adder's sting

There is nothing so foul and debasing in the human heart as mock friendship—insinuating assurance—that alluring, derisive and gainly smile—those soft, sweet and musical tones which defy suspicion—that which gains confidence, secures revelations, but proves deception. There is no agony that waits us in this life—nothing so poignant, blighting and harrowing—nothing that will so quickly chill, yes, freeze our life's warm blood—annihilate reason, and leave our whole physical organization one lacerated, mangled and inward bleeding mass, or cuts the cord from every sheet anchor of hope, as deception—mocking and deluding friendship. It rends affection's ties apart—blackens and destroys every nurtured hope—blights and blasts sweetest joys, every cherished tie which nurtured love and trusting friendship has awakened within a generous, fond and trusting heart.

Self-interested friendship is as frost to the budding flower—destroys our early hopes and readily blights maturing confidence. Where confidence reigns, selfishness cannot enter; where base selfishness is manifest, honor and honesty may be mistrusted. Flattery will veil her varnished face when true friendship sitteth at her board; suspicion is denied entrance where candor is bid a hearty welcome; doubt is abhorred; friendship is but mutual trust, and like the melting snow flake, soon perishes when a purpose is sought through artful praise.

The sum of life consists of trifles, and friendship of small matters; like a mighty edifice, if the atoms of which it is composed crumble and waste away, that grand structure will soon moulder into dust. It takes time to learn and unravel the character of a true friend—one that is worthy of our trust, and whom we will not despise.

Those who make the truest friends very seldom, if ever, attract, or win the admiring gaze at first sight; but they win admiration and esteem through the enactment of trifling courtesies, which, by slow degrees, win our kindest regard and utmost confidence.

Those who are friends at heart extend kind forbearance toward the erring, and by acts silently teach consideration. They are generous and courteous, and scorn to stoop to mock the feelings of others, or harshly censure the short comings of their friends. With a meek and gentle heart they will share our joys, and will gladly bear a part of our sorrows.

They never forget that all, like themselves, are but mortal, and deserve the kindest sympathy of a common brotherhood.

Friendship opens the lips in confidence, while indulgence beams from the eye. There is no love of boasting; the heart is made glad with kindness. There is a sweet communion of hopes and aspirations, fervent breathings of the heart, and a pleasant interchange of affection's treasured secrets. We placidly listen to the voice of complaint, and gently whisper words of comfort.

Thus our natures are blended into one. Of all our aspirations, hopes, fears and sorrows, each bear a proportionate part as we hand in hand traverse the rugged path of life. Though death will separate all, yet the true friend will long live in our memory after the false and treacherous will have been forgotten.

KISSING ALONG THE LINE.

The Boston *Post* has a brief osculating article which, though neither very good nor true; we copy because it is on a popular subject:

The varied emotions excited by young ladies in leading cities, along the line from Boston to St. Louis, as kisses are caught or stolen from their sweet lips, are expressed in something like the following manner: A Boston girl says (with assumption of indignation)—"Sir, I declare such a liberty as that is beyond all bounds of propriety and gentlemanly manners. I—" she is stopped by another, which isn't resisted very badly. The New York girl says—"Indeed, Mr. Brown, your conduct is a little familiar, if not ardent. I've half a mind to ask what you take me for?" The reply of Brown is that he takes her for something nice and sweet, and a sharp rapid smacking ensues. The Buffalo girl says, with marked positiveness of manner, but which equally marked insincerity—"Wretch, thief, put that right back; I wouldn't lose it for the world." She not only don't lose it, but gets (as she wants) double principal and interest. The Philadelphia girl says—"So, you think that's dreadful smart; you wouldn't have done it if I had been looking—no, indeed;" but she makes it a point not to look. The Baltimore girl says—"Repeat the insult if you dare, sir!" and exposes her face that it may be done easily and often. The Washington girl remarks—"You've been and gone and done it have you; now cipher out how much better you feel, and calculate when you'll get another chance." The Chicago girl says—"Confound your impudence—do you take me for a New Yorker? I'd have you know there is a spice of danger in that little matter." The only danger that she apprehends is that you won't cut and come again. The Cincinnati girl says—"Did you ever—no, I never—you men are perfect monsters." Affects tears and indignation, but is assuaged by a duplication of the old dose. The Louisville girl says—"You've done it sure, and well. If there are any more of the sort, please help yourself. If you can stand it, I can." The Detroit girl says—"Mein Jerusalem; what a naughty, funny man! Better you look out how you take one, two, four more, before mine goot mother comes." The St. Louis girl says—"Oh, go along with your nonsense; you ought to be ashamed of yourself. You can't do it again.

A GOOD LOVE STORY.

An Ohio paper tells the following novel story: A young couple planned an elopement, the girl descended from her room on the traditional ladder, but at the gate they were met by the father of the girl and a minister, by whom the young couple were escorted to the parlor, where, to their surprise, they found all their relatives collected for the marriage ceremonies, which took place at once. It was a neat paternal freak but not near as neat as that of a "fond parient" we know of. He heard his daughter and her fellow plan an elopement. The next day the old man waited upon the young one, and addressed him thus:

"You're a fine, brave youth, and I don't object to you as a son-in-law. Here's a hundred dollars to aid in the elopement. May you live happily in the same house, and may no accident occur to throw the least shade on the sunshine of your life. All I request is, that you elope with my daughter—she's a mighty nice girl, you know, but somehow her mother and I could never travel smoothly with her, we don't know her good points—elope with her to such a distance that she won't return to her loving father and mother any more. Good bye, sonny, and may you be happy.

There was an elopement that evening of one. The young man was unaccompanied. He thought everything couldn't be right when the old cock was so anxious to get rid of the girl. The father looks upon this act as a very neat bit of strategy for one who had never been on M'Clellan's staff.

A DRUNKARD'S WILL.—I leave to society a ruined character, a wretched example, and a memory that will soon rot.

I leave to my parents during the rest of their lives as much sorrow as humanity, in a feeble and decrepit condition can sustain.

I leave to my wife a broken heart, a life of wretchedness and shame, to weep over my premature death.

I give and bequeath to each of my children ignorance, and low character, and the remembrance that their father was a low brute.

THE REASON.—At a certain college, the senior class was under examination for degrees. The professor of natural philosophy was badgering in optics. The point under illustration was that, strictly and scientifically speaking, we see no objects, but their images depicted on the retina. The worthy professor, in order to make the matter plainer, said to the wag of the class: "Mr. Jackson, did you ever actually see your father?" Bill replied promptly, "No, sir." "Please explain to the committee why you never saw your father?" "Because," replied Mr. Jackson, very gravely, "he died before I was born, sir."

NOAH was probably the only person who went to sea for fear of being drowned.

OUR FLOWERS may be blighted, our pictures destroyed, our ornaments stolen; but our beautiful thoughts are with us always, under all circumstances of riches and poverty, health and sickness, success or disappointment. They are more safely and surely our own than any jewel we can possess; and what is better still, we can bring them out and share them with others without the least fear or grudging, because neither friend nor enemy can rob us of them.

GREATNESS OF MIND.—A Corsican, the leader of a gang of banditti, who had been famous for his exploits, was at length taken and committed to the care of a soldier, from whom he contrived to escape. The soldier was tried, and condemned to death. At the place of execution, a man, coming up to the commanding officer, said, "Sir, I am a stranger to you, but you shall soon know who I am; I have heard that one of your soldiers is to die for having suffered a prisoner to escape: he was not at all to blame: besides, the prisoner shall be restored to you. Behold him here—I am the man. I cannot bear that an innocent man should be punished for me, and I come to die myself." "No," cried the French officer, who felt as he ought the sublimity of the action, "thou shalt not die, and the soldier shall be set at liberty. Endeavor to reap the fruits of thy generosity: thou deservest to be henceforth an honest man."

RELIGION is but another word for the mind, according to what it is, acting in the spirit of love toward God and toward men.

IT is doubtful whether there be in the world many things more useful than a well-balanced mind. To secure the balance it must have an equal smattering of pros and cons on all subjects of thought. The best work of the world is done by men who have a craze, a twist, a bent for it.

NO MIND so bright but drink will befool it; the happiest it will fill with misery; the firmest health dissipation will shatter; no business so thriving that whiskey cannot spoil.

IF you want to get at the circumference of a man, examine him among men; but if you want to get at his actual diameter, measure him at his fireside.

JOHN G. SAXE, writing of what he saw in Europe, says:—"I saw more pretty girls in Dublin than in London; and many more in London than in Paris. The sweetest voice I ever heard in conversation came from a German woman who sold beer and bisquits in the suburbs of Gotha, with smiles benignant enough to turn cakes and ale into ambrosia and nectar."

HOW VICTORIA REPROVED A FLIRTING DAUGHTER.—An anecdote illustrating Victoria's admirable good sense and strict domestic discipline, is related by one who witnessed the occurrence. One day, when the Queen was present in her carriage at the military review, the princess royal, then rather a wilful girl of about thirteen, sitting on the front seat, seemed disposed to be rather familiar and coquetish with some young officers of the escort. Her Majesty gave several reproving looks, without avail "winked at her, but she wouldn't stay winked." At length, in flirting her handkerchief over the side of the carriage, she dropped it too evidently not accidently. Instantly two or three young heroes sprung from their saddles to return it to the fair hand, but the awful voice of royalty stayed them. "Stop gentlemen," exclaimed the Queen, "leave it just where it is. Now, my daughter, get down from the carriage

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1867.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW.

One of the peculiar features of American character, that arrests the attention and wins the admiration of every intelligent foreigner, is the universally acknowledged supremacy of the law, and the implicit obedience yielded thereto. It is an essential quality without which republican governments cannot exist. Without it democracy would be forever a failure. It is a fundamental principle of all free governments, that the will of the people shall be the law of the land. The measures of the majority, expressed by their votes at the ballot box and incorporated in to the laws of the State by their representatives, must be the law and to it implicit obedience must be rendered by all; if these laws be obnoxious they must still be borne until, by a new appeal at the proper time, the obnoxious features are removed in the same manner in which they were first passed. This feature of our national character forms the basis of our political stability and domestic quiet. This deference to law is the legitimate result of a general diffusion of intelligence. And in this may be found incontrovertible evidence, that free, republican, constitutional governments can only exist permanently where the masses are educated. The respect for, and observance of law are the natural result of that intelligence which can comprehend the fact, that whenever an obnoxious law is passed it may be openly and freely discussed and its unjust features held up before the public, until, convinced of its injustice, public opinion through the ballot-box decrees its repeal. Thus every act of the majority not founded on sound principles of strict and impartial justice is sure to be speedily exposed and promptly repealed by an intelligent public opinion expressed in a legal manner at proper and regular intervals. It is because of this assurance, the method of reasoning by which it is reached being clear to every intelligent mind, that efforts at a forcible resistance of obnoxious or unpopular laws are almost entirely unknown, especially in the free States. The gigantic rebellion so recently suppressed could never have arisen had the same degree of intelligence pervaded that deluded section of our country that prevails in the free States. No better argument than this is required to demonstrate the importance of educating the masses of our people, yea its absolute necessity, if we would preserve our free institutions and continue a law abiding people. It is only the ignorant and degraded that will permit themselves to be blindly led by political demagogues into acts of violence as a means of redressing their grievances, under a republican form of government. Compact party organizations, moving like dumb machinery at the will of a single leader, are always to be deprecated, in a Democratic government, as the unmistakable evidence of that degree of ignorance that thinks not for itself but blindly and heedlessly follows the mischievous and dangerous direction of wily, scheming demagogues. On the other hand the fact, that the strict discipline of a party is impossible because of the diversity of opinion among its members, is one of the most cheering evidences of the safety with which the country's destinies may be entrusted to its care. Diversity of opinion indicates independent thought and action, and no party, in which these conditions exist, however strong, can ever endanger our national liberty. The masses of such a party can never be carried into unlawful excesses or forcible resistance to regularly enacted laws, by any leader or leaders whatever their popularity or ability. The tendency to a strict obedience to existing law ever increases with intelligence and decreases with ignorance. There can be no greater or surer safeguard to our republican institutions than the general diffusion of intelligence, and the education of the masses; nor can there be any more dangerous enemy to our liberties than an ignorant and degraded populace. The one gives stability to free governments, the other hurries them to their downfall. Intelligence and liberty go hand in hand and rise or fall together. Ignorance is the friend and tool of tyrants alone.

THE REACTION BUGBEAR.

The copperhead papers are teeming with flaming accounts of what they choose to call the "Great Reaction." True they have carried New York by over 40,000 majority, which neither we nor they expected, they have carried Ohio and Pennsylvania but by very small majorities and New Jersey and Maryland have gone with them. We are satisfied that they shall rejoice while they may, but we predict that their joy will not be of long duration. The more prudent of their leaders already recognize this fact and their rejoicing at the present is tempered with fear of the future. They know that the much talked of reaction will prove deceptive. Of the elections in ten States, on the 5th inst, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland were carried by the Cops, while the other seven, despite of local issues, negro suffrage and woman's rights have gone clearly and unequivocally Republican. In New York we had to bear the burthen of the excise law and Temperance question, while a hundred thousand voters through apathy and fancied security did not go to the polls, a large majority of whom, as usual, were republicans. If in the fact, that, without a national issue, with sabbath breakers, rum-suckers, outlaws, in fact all the rabble of the country gathered to their ranks by party pledges, while the republicans were saddled with, the Temperance cause, the observance of the christian Sabbath, and the cause of law and order generally, (all good in themselves but improperly brought into the political arena,) they have only been able to carry three out of ten States, less than one third, they can find cause of rejoicing, in view of a national contest in which all those local questions will be dropped, we can only say they are heartily welcome to all the joy they can get out of such a prospect. If a Presidential election were to be held to-morrow we would sweep the country with more than half a million of a majority.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—

What It Is, and what It Will Be.

Our readers have heard of it lately, and they will hear more of it at very brief intervals. Five hundred miles of track have been laid from the East, and an artery for the iron way has been cut through the stony heart of the Sierra Nevadas on the West. For two or three years more along a line stretching across the Rocky Mountains and through the Humboldt Valleys, there will be the bustle and rush of a great army, with its long trains and busy camps, and there will be a smell of burning powder, and shocks and echoes like a great battle. But this army is not to destroy, but to create. Its trains are not loaded with bristling weapons, but with picks and shovels, and its artillery sweeps away nothing but the defiant rocks that have stood for long ages in the way of advancing civilization. In two or three years, the builders of the West coming East, and the builders of the East going West, will meet somewhere about Salt Lake, and then we shall have the grandest civic celebration of modern times.

The two great divisons of a continent will be united amidst national rejoicings, and all the great officers and a host of the great people will be present to witness the august ceremony. We can now imagine, that we see the President of the United States driving the last spike to the rail which is to bind the Atlantic and Pacific States together in a national unity and prosperity such as we have never known before. Thousands who have been waiting some better means of reaching California than a crowded steamer and near a month's passage offered, will seek homes among the gold mines and gardens by this new and speedy means of transit. Vine growers from Germany will swarm upon her hills, than which none are more productive of wine; and far up the vast regions through Oregon, and Washington Territory, to our new Russian Possessions, the tide of an increasing population will ebb and flow over this Pacific Railroad.

The idea of the work was a grand one. It had become indispensable to the development and safety of the nation, and nothing less than the nation's power could execute it. We are practically, to day, almost twice as far from San Francisco as from St. Petersburg, and in case of war, one side of our country would be almost severed from the other. The nation needed this Pacific Railroad to develop its vast territories, which are so rich in lands, mines, and treasure, and to overcome barbarism with the institutions of religion, science and art.

These, as well as other reasons, induced Congress to grant the most substantial aid to the two great companies that are now constructing the Pacific Railroad and telegraph line, and that have already spent over forty million dollars upon it. The land grant of 12,800 acres to the mile is certainly munificent, but it increases the value of every other acre in that vicinity tenfold. The grant of fifty million dollars in Government bonds on which the U. S. Treasury pays the interest, and for which it takes a second lien upon the road as security, is large, but the Union Pacific Railroad carries troops, freights, and mails for the government to an amount which pays this interest several times over. No other public work ever gave such promise of future usefulness or profit.

The Union Pacific, unlike other railroad companies, is a thoroughly *national* Company. It derives its charter directly from Congress, and five Government Directors and three Government Commissioners assist in the control and inspection of its affairs. It will be the great *central railroad* of the country, and of course, will be the artery of an immense commerce. And this answers the natural inquiry, "Will the road pay!" We don,t see how it can help it. The traffic that is waiting for it and that will be developed by it is beyond contingency and as there will be no rival line, it is very likely that the Company will not forget to charge remunerative prices. The way, or local business on but 325 miles, yielded over a million dollars in a single quarter of the present year, and shows that every section is a productive property in itself as soon as completed.

Under such circumstances, the Union Pacific Company has every reason to anticipate the most brilliant success, and we do not wonder that it is inspired to make the greatest efforts to secure the completion of the line at the earliest possible moment. Its stockholders have already paid in over five million dollars in money upon the work already done, and are able to supply ample means for construction. But if a company which has already shown so much energy could fail in finishing their work (which no one believes possible), it would not cease. The Government that holds the second lien upon the road would be compelled to come in and complete it to protect its own interests, and the security of the First Mortgage Bondholders would remain unimpaired. Hon. John J. Cisco, for many years Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, is one of the Directors, and also the Treasurer of this Company. He is well known to be a gentleman of most conservative opinions and careful judgment in all financial matters, and we notice that he recommends these bonds as among the *safest* securities.

FIVE THOUSAND persons have recommended the pardon of William Johnson, of Altoona, who was convicted for counterfeiting at the last term of the United States District Court and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary. If Johnson had stolen a mackerel or a loaf of bread to feed a starving family, it would have been hard to have gotten five persons to sign a petition for his pardon. But he is a rich knave, who became opulent by his rascality, which accounts for the alacrity with which his pardon is sought. Of course Johnson, the President, will pardon Johnson, the counterfeiter, on the principle of a fellow feeling making him wondrous kind.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

Johnson has since been pardoned.

DR. MUDD, the conspirator, who is a prisoner at the Dry Tortugas, faithfully attended the sick in the yellow fever epidemic there, all the other Surgeons being prostrated. He didn't lose a case, and in consideration of his services, efforts are being made to obtain a pardon for him.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION—1867.

The following exhibits the complexion of the West Virginia Legislature of last year and that just elected:

	1866.	1867.
House, R.	41	R. 43
" D.	11	D. 9
Majority,	30	34 gain 4.
	1866.	1867.
Senate, R.	18	R. 19
" D.	4	D. 3
Majority,	14	16 gain 2.

We gain 4 members in the House over last year and 2 in Senate.

Reaction here, like gravitation, "turns the other way."—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Bradley Case—Judge Fisher Sustained—Bradley turned out of Court.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to day Mr. Bradley read a statement in answer to the rule of the Court for him to show cause why he should not be excluded from the Bar as a practicing attorney, owing to his former difficulty with Judge Fisher.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker made an argument in his behalf, when the full court, through Chief Justice Carter, sustained the order of Judge Fisher, heretofore made suspending Mr. Bradley as a practitioner at the Bar.

Justice Carter, in the course of his remarks, said it was a painful duty, but it was necessary that the court should sustain its dignity and punish the contempt.

Mr. Bradley thanked the Court for the delicate manner in which it had announced its decision, but said that he long ago contemplated retiring altogether from the Bar, but that the present manner of severing his connection with the Courts rendered the separation more unpleasant.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Attempt to Burn the Papers.

WASHINGTON, November 7.—Some persons unknown, kindled a fire yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, in the law office of E. C. Carrington, District Attorney, adjoining the police headquarters, on Louisiana Avenue. The fire was kindled in the corner of the room, behind his desk, and the flames would have done much damage had the fire not been discovered and extinguished by the detectives before it had gained much headway. The book case under which the fire was built was filled with valuable papers many of them being letters and other papers used as evidence in the Surratt case; and it is pretty certain that this attempt was to destroy these papers.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

Opinion of the Supreme Court.—Decision of Judge Strong Reversed.

PITTSBUGH, Nov. 7.—In the Supreme Court this morning, the decree of the Court below in the case of Sparhawk *et al.* vs. The Union Passenger Railway Company, of Philadelphia, was reversed, and the bill dismissed, by a majority opinion. Justices Strong and Agnew dissenting. The reversal is made upon radical grounds entirely, and the opinion is full and ably written.

Judge John M. Read, in a lengthy opinion, takes the broad ground that the running of the cars on Sunday is "a work of necessity and charity." Judges Woodward and Thompson say that if the running on Sunday is illegal, the remedy is at law and not in equity.

COAL AND IRON IN EUROPE.—The London *Times* says it hears from Liege that the price of coal is likely to fall. "As usual, orders have come to hand to meet the requirements of domestic consumption, but the industrial consumption has been reduced in consequence of the complete or partial idleness of many works. During the first eight months for this year the imports of pig iron into France were 98,799 tons, or only 2,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1866. The direction of the Decazeville works having sought to reduce wages, the workmen struck; an intervention of the authorities and concessions on the part of the managers of the works were found necessary in order to restore order. Another blast furnace has been blown out in Belgium (at Chateleneau); a rolling mill the basin of the centre has also been stopped. Some contracts for iron and plates are said to have been concluded at Liege, but at far from remunerative rates. M. Laugrand-Dumonceau, a well known Brussels financier, has brought forward a scheme for an Austro-Hungarian railway, from Kaschan to Oderberg, with a branch from Abos to Eperies, or altogether two hundred and twenty-eight miles. The enterprise being wholly a Belgian affair, Belgian industrials will, no doubt, supply the rails and plans should the lines be carried out as proposed."

WE are told by the monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture that a larger wheat crop never has been raised in this country than during the present season, though it is not as large as the breadth sown might have led us to expect. The most noticeable increase has been in the Southern States, with the exception of Texas. Oats and rye are estimated above the yield of last year, barley slightly below, beans and peas are an average. In corn, the cash value, and the fattening and sustaining qualities, are greater than last year. Sorgo cultivation generally is reduced; buckwheat is an average crop, potatoes a poor one, and in tobacco a decline is indicated. Cotton is estimated to amount to 2,000,000 of bales, with a probability that it will be one-fourth more than this. The stock of old wheat on hand is very low.

A BOLD and ingenious scheme is proposed by a Dr. John McHenry, of Louisiana, by which he desires to unite the waters of the Missouri with those of the Gulf of Mexico, through a new channel. This channel is to begin at Kansas City, on the Missouri, and to run to a branch of the Osage, which is to be connected by a canal with the Neosho river at the falls; thence it is to run two hundred and fifty miles to Fort Gibson, on the Arkansas, and down that river to Fort Smith; then to pass around the base of the San Boles Mountain into a branch of the Red river, and thence down the Red and Sabine rivers to Sabine Bay three hundred miles, and so on to the Gulf.

A private letter from the interior of South Carolina says that the most abundant crop is now harvesting known for many years. Corn is selling for fifty cents a bushel, but there is little sale for it, as few have money to purchase. There is much alarm among whites of that part of the State of threats uttered by some negroes,

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A dispatch from Manchester, England, states that it is regarded as probable that all prisoners who have been tried and condemned to death before the special commission there, will have their sentences commuted; except the three most prominent ones, Allen, Gould and Larkin, who are shown by evidence to be the actual murderers of policeman Beeds.

IT is understood that the President commenced the preparation of his annual message on Thursday. Visitors, as a general thing will not be received by the President until after the message shall have been completed.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial at November Term, 1867 (18th day:)
W S Entrekin vs. Kensinger & Fluck.
John Crist vs Eliza Corl.
David Heidler vs Huntingdon & Broadtop M. R. R. & Coal Co.
Michael Ritchey vs Jos. B. Stoner.
Jos & Sophia Kennard vs David & Arnold Lashley.
Geo W. Magers vs Michael Feather et al
David B Bulger vs Jac Brenneman.
Jeremiah Knouff vs Jno H Werts et al
Thos. R. Evans vs Isaiah Shafer et al
Jas Patton vs Dr Wm Burch
John Black et al vs Cath Tricker
Jas. Patton vs Dr Wm Bruch
Sam'l Crissman et al vs Jno Ake's Admr
Thos Ritchey vs Jac Lingenfelter et al
Fred Smith et al vs Alex Fletcher et al
Same vs John Cavender et al
Saml J Castner et al vs Michael Fox
Michl Hagan vs Alvan Boylan
John S Hetrick vs Jno G. Clark
Geo. S Potter vs Jno Eberly
Jno Stresser vs Levi Fluck.
Certified Oct. 14, 1867.
oct 18: O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 16th of November, 1867, the following described tract of land, late the property of Jonathan C. Dicken, deceased, situated of Cumberland Valley tp., adjoining lands of George Miller, Michael Boor and others, containing 200 ACRES 104 PERCHES and allowance about 50 acres cleared and under fence, and having thereon a splendid Orchard of thirty fruit trees, and a fine variety of grapes, &c.. TWO LOG DWELLING HOUSES, a LOG BARN and TANNERY, and other out-buildings thereon erected.
TERMS: Cash at the confirmation of sale.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.
LEVI HARDINGER,
Oct. 11. Administrator of J. C. Dicken, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE of valuable Real Estate. By virtue of an order of Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned Administratix of the estate of Franklin South, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd., will offer at public sale on the premises, on Friday, November 15th, 1867, the following valuable real estate, viz: a Farm or tract of land known as the Home or Mansion Place, situated in Snake Spring township, containing 54 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Jacob S. Ritchey, John Snyder and others, about 45 acres of which are cleared and under fence, with a two storied log house, log barn, and other out-buildings, thereon erected. TERMS: One-third cash on confirmation of sale, one-third 1st of April, 1868, remainder 1st of April 1869, all with interest from date.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Nov.1. MARY ANN SOUTH, Admrx.

SPLENDID HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at Private Sale the splendid Hotel in Bloody Run, known as the "Morgret Hotel," situated in the western part of the town. This hotel possesses all the advantages of a good locality, and is, in every respect, a very desirable location. The house is built of brick and nearly new, and contains 13 rooms, and has attached a wash house and bake house; a good stable capable of holding 40 horses, large corn-crib, slaughter-house and other buildings. There is also attached two full lots of ground, fronting 97 feet on the Main street in the plan of the town. The object for selling is that the proprietor intends moving west, and any one desiring to purchase a property will do well to examine this one. TERMS: $4.000 cash, or $4,500 in three equal annual payments, without interest, secured by judgment bonds.
aug30:3m J. STONER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE "MENGEL HOUSE."—The undersigned will sell at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27th, 1867, that well known three story brick and stone HOTEL PROPERTY, known as the "Mengel House," eligibly situated on Juliana Street, in BEDFORD, Pa., being on the street leading to the celebrated Bedford Springs. This property has been long and favorably known as a summer residence by many visitors to the Bedford Springs, being always filled with first-class boarders. Besides the Hotel building, there is a fine livery stable and other necessary improvements. Lot 60 feet by 240. The subscriber, residing in Bedford, will receive offers and show the premises up to day of sale. Possession will be given on the first day of April, or sooner, if desired. If desirous so to do, the purchaser can buy out the present tenant, who is doing a pleasant and profitable business.
TERMS—One half in hand; balance in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day. JNO. P. REED,
Ex'r of the last Will, &c., of Isaac Mengel, dec'd.
Nov.1:6w.

PUBLIC SALE,
On Saturday, November 23d, 1867, JOHN ALSIP, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Bonnell, late of Londonderry township in said county, dec'd, will offer for sale by public outcry, upon the premises, on Saturday, November 23d, 1867, all the following described valuable Real Estate or Farm situated in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Solomon Sturtz, on the north-east, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the north-west, by Philip Rush, on the south-west, by Abraham Kerns' heirs, on the south-east. Containing 288 acres and 46 perches, and allowance, and having thereon erected a one and a have storied log dwelling house, log barn with thrashing-floor, and sheds attached, and other out-buildings. There is also a good BLACKSMITH SHOP on the premises.

About 50 acres are cleared and under fence, and the balance of the tract is well covered with excellent oak, pine, and *bark timber*. This property is favorably located in a pleasant neighborhood, about 11 miles from the Extensive Steam Tannery of Messrs. Bobitz & Black, at the foot of Dry Ridge, is also well supplied with never failing springs of water.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when terms will be made known by,
JACOB TROUTMAN, JR.,
Nov.1, Administrator.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE.
BY PROF. CALVIN E. STOW, D. D.

A work of real value, and an almost indispensable companion of the Bible, showing what the Bible is not, what it is, and how to use it; answering all the objections to its authenticity urged by modern infidels, and tracing the authority of each book up to its inspired authors, giving a vast amount of information heretofore locked up in very rare and costly volumes, making one of the most popular books ever published.
1000 AGENTS WANTED.
Experienced agents, clergymen, ladies, school teachers and others should send at once for circulars giving further information. Address,
ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
501 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept. 27th 1867, 4mo.

LETTER FROM GERRITT SMITH.—The HERALD OF HEARTH for November comes to us freighted as usual with many valuable articles. The New Premium List is a grand one. Hon. Gerritt Smith writes: *Peterboro', N. Y., Oct. 4, 1867.*—Inclosed are two dollars, which you will please credit on my subscription to *Herald of Health*

"I value this periodical very highly. Were it thickly scattered over the whole land, what a revolutionary power it would prove!

"Professor Tyler's 'Athletic Club' is worth more than the price of each number it appears in. By the way, he is one of the most brilliant and racy of all our writers.

"Respectfully yours,
"GERRITT SMITH."

MILLER, WOOD & Co., Publishers, 15 Laight St., New York.
$2 per annum; 20 Cents per Number.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will re-open on MONDAY, SEPT. 2d, in the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church.
Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.
TERMS, per quarter of ten weeks, $6 to $10.
REFERENCES.—O. E. Shannon, T. R. Gettys, W. P. Schell, A. King, Jacob Reed, G. W. Rupp.
Bedford, Aug. 30:3m

OYES! OYES! OYES!—The undersigned having taken out auctioneer license holds himself in readiness to cry sales and auctions on the shortest notice. Give him a call. Address him at Ray's Hill, Bedford county, Pa.
WILLIAM GRACEY.
Oct18:.6m

LUMBER.
60,000 feet OAK, WHITE and YELLOW PINE LUMBER on hand and for sale by
J. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
june14:3mos. Bloady Run, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

"A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE TIMES.
"*The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.*"
HARPER'S WEEKLY,
Splendidly illustrated.—Critical Notices of the Press.

The Model Newspaper of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—*Harper's Weekly* has earned for itself a right to its title, "*A Journal of Civilization.*"—*New York Evening Post.*

Our future historians will enrich themselves out of *Harper's Weekly* long after writers, and printers, and publishers are turned to dust.—*N. York Evangelist.*

The best of its class in America.—*Boston Traveller.*

Harper's Weekly may be unreservedly declared the best newspaper in America.—*The Independent, New York.*

The articles upon public questions which appear in *Harper's Weekly* from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of nature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1868.—The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the *Magazine, Weekly* and *Bazar* promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:—*Harper's Weekly*, one year, $4.00.

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.00

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neath cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7.00 each. A complete set, comprising ten volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5.25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XI. ready January 1st, 1868.

*** Subscriptions from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents additional, to prepay United States postage.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov.8. Franklin Square, New York.

A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION.
HARPER'S BAZAR.

The Publishers will commence, on November 1st, the issue of HARPER'S BAZAR, a Weekly illustrated Family Journal, devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have been made, at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous *Bazar* of Berlin, which supplies the fashions of the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions will appear in HARPER'S BAZAR simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of HARPER'S BAZAR will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's bonnets, cloaks, dresses, under-clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the descriptions, and occasonally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S BAZAR will contain 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1868. The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodical directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S BAZAR is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

TERMS:—HARPER'S BAZAR, one year $4.00.

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4.00 each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20.00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

*** Subscriptions sent from British North American Provinces must be accompanied with 20 cents *additional* to pre-pay United States postage.

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nov.1. Franklin Square, New York

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.
The annual examinations of Teachers will be held as follows: For East Providence, (Housesholder's P. H.) Saturday, Oct. 12. Union, (Mose') Saturday, Oct. 19. St. Clair, (Eight Square,) Saturday, Oct. 26. Bedford Borough and Township, (Bedford,) Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 28 and 29. Londonderry, (Hog Back,) Wednesday, Oct. 30. Harrison (Buffalo Mills). Thursday, Oct 31. Juniata, (Buenna Vista,) Friday, Nov. 1. Schellsburg and Napier, (Schellsburg) Saturday, Nov. 2. Cumberland Valley, (Centreville) Monday, Nov. 4. Snake Spring (Hartlev's) Tuesday, Nov. 5. Monroe (Clearville) Wednesday, Nov. 6. Bloody Run Borough and West Providence tp., (Bloody Run) Thursday, Nov. 7. Hopewell, (Dasher's) Broad Top and Coaldale Bor. (Hopewell) Friday, Nov. 8. Saxton Borough and Liberty (Stonerstown,) Saturday, Nov. 9. Woodberry Middle, (Woodberry) Monday, Nov. 11. Woodberry South, (New Enterprise,) Tuesday, Nov. 12. Colerain, (Brick Church,) Thursday, Nov. 14. Southampton, (Adam's S. H.) Friday, Nov. 15. *Special Ex.* Bedford, Monday, Nov. 18, and Saturday Nov. 23. No private examinations will be granted. Examinations begin at 9 A. M., when all wish to be examined must be present. None need apply except those who are prepared to stand an examination in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Geography, Grammar, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Theory of Teaching, and U. S. History.
H. W. FISHER, Co. Supt.
Bedford, Sept. 30.

COURT PROCLAMATION.
To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and WM. G. EICHOLTZ and GEORGE W. GUMP, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, you and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons, with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the
THIRD MONDAY OF NOV. (*being the* 18th *day,*) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices pertain.

Given under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th of August in the year of our Lord, 1867.
aug9 ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of vend. expos. and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 16th day of Nov. next, A. D. 1867, the following real estate, situated in Union township, Bedford county, viz:

Also, one tract of land containing one hundred and ninety-five acres, more or less, with about forty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a one storied log house and log stable, and a small orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jos. Bowman, Isaac Hiams, Mary Jones, Michael Stoner, Elias Murphey, and others, situated in Southampton township and taken in execution as the property of George Buxton.

Also, one tract of land, containing one hundred acres, more or less, about fifty-five acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and log stable thereon erected; also one apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Adam Shaffer, Samuel Shaffer, Jacob Semler and others, situated in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Andrew Adams.

ROBERT STECKMAN, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa., Oct. 25, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last will &c., of Ann Catharine Dannaker, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been issued by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, he gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make payment; claims against the estate properly authenticated, should be presented by claimants immediately. ABRAHAM B. BUNN.
oct4:6t Executor.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD—On and after Thursday, Oct. 16, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Mail. A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Mail. P. M.
LE 4.40	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR 9.30	AR 4.17
5.02	8.10	McConnellstown	9.08	3.57
5.14	8.22	Pleasant Grove,	8.58	3.49
5.31	8.38	Marklesburg,	8.38	3.30
5.50	8.53	Coffee Run,	8.23	3.15
6.00	9.01	Rough & Ready	8.13	3.08
6.10	9.12	Cove,	8.58	2.54
6.20	9.16	Fisher's Summit	7.55	2.50
AR 6.38	AR 9.33	Saxton,	LE 7.35	LE 2.35
	LE 9.40			AR 2.26
	10.00	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.08	Hopewell,		2.00
	10.24	Piper's Run,		1.44
	10.42	Tatesville,		1.19
	10.55	Bloody Run,		1.07
	AR 11.05	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 6.40	LE 9.50	Saxton,	AR 7.30	AR 2.30
6.55	10.05	Coalmont,	7.15	2.15
7.00	10.10	Crawford,	7.10	2.10
AR 7.15	AR 10.20	Dudley, Broad Top City.	LE 7.05	LE 2.05

Oct 15:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

FARQUHAR

IS SELLING

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AND EVERY

ARTICLE IN HIS LINE

ASTONISHINGLY CHEAP.

REMEMBER REED'S BUILDING

OPPOSITE THE BEDFORD HOTEL.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

May17,'67.

LEWISTOWN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

T. B. REESE & CO., Pro's.

Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. We call the attention of Tanners to our oven for burning tan under Steam Boilers.

TERMS REASONABLE. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

May 17.-6m. T. B. REESE & CO.

BLOODY RUN STILL AHEAD!

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS
AT
BLAKE'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE STOCK.

Hats,	Bonnets,
Ribbons,	Flowers,
Ornaments,	Millinery Goods,
Embroideries,	Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings,	Buttons,
Hosiery,	Gloves,

Notions,

Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Groceries and Dry Goods, a full assortment of Confectionaries, &c. &c. Also, just received, a large stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is being sold at wholesale prices.

MILLINERY WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Thankful for former liberal patronage, we hope to be able to merit a continuance of the same. Please call and see our new stock, and remember our terms are CASH.

CHARLES BLAKE.

Bloody Run, Sept. 27:3m.

A FINE FARM FOR SALE IN DUTCH CORNER!

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY CHEAP!

The subscribers will sell all that fine farm in Bedford township, containing 180 acres, 95 of which are cleared and under excellent fence, and the balance, 95 acres, well timbered, adjoining lands of Charles Helsel, John Schnebly, and others. The buildings are a two and a half story LOG HOUSE and BANK BARN, with other out-buildings thereon erected. Water in every field, with an excellent Saw Mill seat. A splendid apple orchard also thereon. Price $4000.

TERMS: One third in hand and the balance in three annual payments with interest.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
June 21, 1867:tf Real Estate Agents.

NOTICE!
THE CASH SYSTEM IN FASHION!

The undersigned takes this method of requesting all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts. On and after OCTOBER 1, 1867, he will sell goods FOR CASH and APPROVED PRODUCE ONLY, having been convinced, by experience, that the CASH system is the best for his customers as well as himself.
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
aug. 23:3m

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

Two lots in the City of Omaha Nebraska.

Two tracts of 160 acres each within three miles of a depot on the Pacific Rail Road back of Omaha.

First tract of bottom lands timbered and prarie two miles from Omaha City.

One third of 7,000 acres in Fulton County Pa., including valuable Ore, mineral and timber lands near Fort Littleton.

Over 4,000 acres of valuable ore, coal and timber lands in West Virginia.

ALSO, A lot of ground (about one acre) at Willow Tree, in Snake Spring Township, on Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike, three miles East of Bedford, with frame dwelling house, cooper shop, stable, &c. thereon erected.

ALSO, Twenty-five one acre lots, adjoining the Borough of Bedford, with lime stone rock for kiln or quarry on the upper end of each.

Also, 320 acres of land in Woodbury co., Iowa.
O. E. SHANNON,
June 21,-tf Bedford, Penna.

WANTED.—Forty heavy locust posts, and thirty bushels of corn. Apply to
Nov.1:2t. J. R. DURBORROW.

HO! FOR THE FAIR!

SAVE YOUR MONEY

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

The undersigned having made a very important discovery in Photography, is now enabled to reduce the price of all kinds of pictures 25 per cent. less than former prices, and is willing to give his customers the benefit of such discovery.

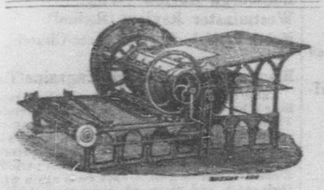
A First Class Picture can now be had for 25 cents, made of the best material and put up in the most substantial manner.

Photograph Albums in great variety, and cheaper than can be had at any other place in the county.

A large assortment of *GILT FRAMES, ROSEWOOD FRAMES, FANCY CASES, CORD AND TASSALS FOR FRAMES,* suitable for any style of picture, at reduced prices.

A superior lot of Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 15, 1867.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

There will be a Republican meeting at the Court House, on

THURSDAY EVENING of COURT WEEK

The result of the late elections, instead of depressing the friends of our noble cause should, only make every man more vigilant. The work of Reconstruction remains to be done by the Republican party. Let us begin at once the conflict for '68.

Rev. R. F. Sample will preach (D. V.) on next Sabbath (17th,) at 11. a. m., in the Presbyterian church in this place.

Large Auction Sale of new and second-hand Cook, Nine plate and Parlor Stoves at B. M. Blymyer & Co's, on the first Monday of Court Week, at 1 o'clock, p. m. It.

School Blanks.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the Inquirer Office.

Dusty—Not the streets, but the church pews in our town. We have lately heard complaints from various persons, that they get their "Sunday clothes" badly dusted when they go to church. We hope the sextons of the various churches will see to it, that this cause of complaint shall no longer exist, and that no one hereafter shall be deterred from going to any church by the fear of dusty pews.

Snow fell at Meadville, Crawford county, on Tuesday, the first in the State.—*Harrisburg Telegraph*, Nov. 8.

Not the first by a "sprinkle." Snow fell here on the night of the 30th of October, sufficient in depth to "make white" the peaks of the "old Allegheny." For this manifestation, however, we claim credit for no especial effort on our part, only that we are a "few flakes" ahead of Meadville on that score.

Capture of a Wild Cat.—Whilst Wm. Cook, jr., and a party of others, whosenames we have not learned, were "coon-hunting" one night last week, their dog "treed"—not a coon,—but an enormous wild cat, which, after a pretty severe tussel with the dog, they succeeded in capturing. He was rather a fierce looking animal, and judging from the size of his claws, would make an ugly customer in a "rough and tumble" encounter with any but an uncommonly "plucky" dog.

We are credibly informed that R. B. Lewis, the present Chief Engineer of the Connellsville and Southern Penna. Rail Road, has been recently elected President of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road Co. Mr. Lewis will make, we have no doubt, an able and successful President and accomplish all that devotion to duty and a life long experience in railroad matters can make out of the material placed in his hands. May friend Lewis, long flourish and soon reach old Bedford via Huntingdon and Broad Top and the Southern Penna. & Connellsville Railroad.

The Advent of Winter.—Our first snow appeared on the morning of October 31st when the mountains where white for a few hours. On Tuesday last we were treated to a second visit of old *Hiems* in the shape of sundry snow-squalls covering the bleak face of old mother earth, for a brief space, with a mantle of pure white. We soon may look for the stern old veteran to take up his residence with us for the the coming 3 or 4 months. The youngsters are already on the lookout for him and will give him a hearty welcome, despite his pranks of frequently pinching unguarded ears.

Conscience Money.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* notices the receipt of $6.00 "conscience money," by the agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at that place, which the writer, evidently a woman, had wronged the company out of by smuggling her boy through without paying fare. This person must be credited with having considerable conscience, but we give the following as an instance we think, unparalleled in the history of troubled consciences. The letter was received one day last week, by Mr. Mengel, proprietor of the Mengel House, and explains itself:

I. Mengle, Esq.: Dear Sir—Inclosed find fifty-three cents which was wrongfully kept from you for a meal of victuals in Sept. 1866.

Borough Schools.—The Borough Common Schools opened on Monday last, under the direction of the following corps of teachers:

Principal—John M. Reynolds.
Room No. 2—Samuel J. Jordan.
" " 3—Samuel D. Middleton.
" " 4—Miss Mary Holderbaum.
" " 5—Miss Jennie Smith.
" " 6—Miss Maggie J. O'Connor.

In our judgment these are very judicious selections, all being possessed of experience and the necessary qualifications for efficient teachers.

Fire at Leamersville, Blair County.—Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, the 2d inst., flames were discovered issuing from the barn attached to the "Leamersville Hotel," about five miles south-west of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, kept by Mr. Perry G. Trout. The fire was first discovered by Mr. Trout, who was sleeping in a room, the windows of which overlooked the burning building, and who promptly spread the alarm, but a strong wind blowing at the time, rendered fruitless all efforts to save the buildings, and the barn, stable, wagon-shed and corn-crib with their contents, together with three valuable horses and two mules, were consumed. A very considerable amount of grain, hay, and rye was destroyed, involving a loss of about $5,000. The buildings and two-fifths of the grain belonged to the heirs of Samuel Leamer, dec'd, and the personal property to Mr. Trout, who feels his loss very severely. The origin of the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

School Blanks.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the Inquirer office.

The North American Review (Ticknor & Fields, Boston,) for October is on our table. It opens with an article entitled "*George the third and Lord North*," in which the long popularly received opinion, that Lord North and not the King was responsible for the tyrranny and mismanagement that eventually alienated the American Colonies, is controverted and the ignominious burthen laid upon the shoulders of the King. "*The United States Naval Observatory*" gives an account of the conduct of this national institution by no means flattering to American ideas of progress even in Astronomy. The rebel Maury comes in for a large share of the responsibility for the neglect and mismanagement that have characterized the establishment almost from its foundation to the breaking out of the rebellion, when the institution was relieved from his apparently worse than useless presence. The work of the Observatory during the first four yaars and the last four is pronounced by the writer highly creditable to the country. In "*The Bank of England Restriction*" is given a brief history of the financial difficulties which called forth the Restriction of bill 1797, and which continued to disturb the British finances for a long succession of years. The review of "*The Letters and Remains of Arthur Hugh Clough*" is an appreciative sketch of the Life and works of this English scholar and poet. A high and deserved tribute is paid to his honesty and independence of thought, in his life at Oxford, where the nearest way to promotion lies through the adoption of the fossilized ideas and walking in the beaten ways of a past age. Casting off the shackles of empty forms and hollow professions, he chose for his portion liberty of thought and moral independence, rather than the comfortable offices that reward the sacrifice of intellectual and moral independence. *The Civil Service of the United States*, is a discussion of a subject of deep interest to every good citizen; and in view of the appaling corruption in almost every department and the deplorable incompetency of many of our high officials, independent of party, there are few who will not heartily concur in the humiliating but true declaration contained in the opening sentence, that "the condition of the civil service of the United States is deplorable." The writer takes strong ground in favor of competitive examinations for all offices in the civil service except such as are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The passage of the bill of Jenckes from Rhode Island, introduced in the last Congress, is strongly advocated, with an extension so as to embrace the foreign service. May the day soon dawn that shall see some such system adopted and the tide of political corruption now prevailing with such lamentable consequences throughout the service, at least checked, if not finally stayed. "*Our National Schools of Science*," "*Key and Oppert on Indo-European Philology*," "*The Reformation of Prison Discipline*," and "*The Winthrop Papers*" bring us to "*Critical Notices*" in which we find a very severe but doubtless just criticism of "*Draper's History of the American Civil War*," his contradictions and inconsistencies are shown up in a manner not the most creditable to the Doctors integrity and ability as a philosopher. We would commend a careful perusal of it, to the admirers of the learned Doctor.

Money Wanted! Money Wanted Badly!—The persons who are indebted to us for subscriptions to the Inquirer, advertising and job work will take notice that *we must have money*. We have thousands of dollars of outstanding accounts on our books, which would, if prompt payment were made, enable us to settle all our liabilities and to make the improvements which we desire. We appeal to you to settle up, it is the only way in which we can meet our obligations and keep on good terms with those who patronize us. Short settlements and prompt payments make good friends. Do not let us appeal to you in vain. We desire to make some improvements, nameless at present, for which you will give us credit, and we must have money to further our plans. Walk up and settle!

Household Rhymes.—

The Ornamental Cook now creates such sensation,
That Congress must soon be convened;
Its praises are sung through the nation;
By its aid the cook's labor is screened.

Ornamental Cook is now famous for cooking,
For baking, or boiling, or frying;
Keeps the cook who uses it, good looking,
And the babies from fretting and crying.

As the housewife sits in her low-rocking chair,
To the winds she flings trouble and care;
And feeds all the poor, that comes to her door,
As she sits in her low-rocking chair.

Now have all your stoves ready and try,
If your heaters are all in good order;
And should you wish new ones to try,
With B. M. BLYMYER & CO., leave your order.

At No. 1, Stone Row will be found everything cheap in their line. They have for sale a full assortment of stoves, ranges, and heaters, including the Ornamental Cook and the new and powerful Vulcan Heater, Prices suited to the times. It.

Every body feels the necessity of extending the rail road from Mt. Dallas to Bedford, but no body is ready to furnish the money to bring about this much desired improvement. Can't the money be raised in some way? Irvine & Statler in the meantime stand ready however, to furnish every thing in their line as cheap as if the rail road extended to our doors. Try them—they sell dog-cheap.

Any person desiring a life Scholarship in any one of Bryant, Strattan & Co.'s chain of National Commercial Colleges, can be supplied by applying to this office. These are the finest Commercial Colleges in America. Price $40, from which we will deduct 25 per cent. tf

School Blanks.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks, Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bonds of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the Inquirer office.

Any person desiring a Scholarship of the Quaker City College, Philadelphia, one of the best Business Colleges in the United States, can be supplied, on reasonable terms, by applying to us.-tf.

Constable's Sales.—We have a very neatly executed lot of blanks Constable's Sales. Constables in need of any kind of Blanks can be supplied at the Inquirer office.

Marriage Certificates.—We have on hand and for sale, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We are pleased to give the following local correspondence a place in our columns. This is what we desire from our friends in the country, and more especially from the thriving towns—such as Bloody Run. Our columns are open to any thing of local interest that is brought to our knowledge.—Eds.]

Bloody Run, Nov. 9th 1867.

Editors Inquirer:

Once in a while we may with strict propriety indulge in a few jottings by the wayside, and chronicle a few items that come under our observation, and classify them according to their several merits.

The people abroad, who know but little of the local affairs of Bloody Run, might be surprised upon visiting it, to see the unparalleled activity and vivacity in improvments and business transactions here. It is fair to presume that a correct index of the prosperity of a place is its rapid growth, and this we assume to be sufficient testimony that Bloody Run may now be classed as the centre of trade, and the convolving point for a radius of several miles of country, inhabited by a thrifty, prosperous, and peaceful population. No adequate idea can be given within the compass of a short article, of the extent of trade carried on here; it must be witnessed to be fully realized, and the busy hum of every day is ample evidence that energy and capaccity are characteristics of this people. The principal business places of the town are the firms of J. B. Williams & Co., J. M. Barndollar & Son. Gump, Baughman & Co., F. M. Masters, J. Ramsey & Co. C. F. Blake, Jacob Barndollar & Son, besides many other places which for want of space we cannot now mention.

The late building improvements are those of J. Harris, J. Baughman, and F. Snider, all elegant and of the most approved modern style, nearly completed, and those just commenced are Daniel Ott's, A.J. Nycum's Capt. States, William Wisel's, and others, all of which will add much to the beauty of the town; and evince a spirit of enterprise on the part of the citizens that is certainly commendable.

The Lutheran congregation here, have also under course of construction a large church edifice, which, when completed will be an ornament to the town, and an honor to them.

The population of Bloody Run at the present time is about six hundred. Four Churches, (including the one now building,) and a large brick school house are conspicuous monuments of the intelligence, perseverance, and morality of this community. The town contains many handsome dwellings, adorned with choice shrubbery which gives them a beautiful and attractive appearance. But the name of the town seems to sound so harshly abroad that many might suppose it to be some obscure and uninviting spot among the Alleghanian hills, where terror lurks in every nook. It was doubtless an applicable one when given to the stream from which the town derives its name, because its bosom was crimsoned with the blood of the white man when in deadly conflict with the Indian, while yet a wilderness; but the war path has given place to broad roads, and the hunting grounds to cultivated fields, and the Run is a beautiful and silent brook; gliding gently along for a mile, passing through the town beneath the drooping branches of the weeping willow, and in the precincts mingles its crystal stream with the ruffled waters of Juniata's principal tributary. This view would therefore suggest a more pleasing and appropriate name for the town now, which might and should be Belle brook. That would, in the minds of those who hear of it but have not seen it inspire a better opinion of its character.

It is indeed no isolated locality; but has advantages for those who seek wealth, tranquility or pleasure.

J. E. Satterfield.

The Diamond Dickens.—Little Dorrit, the eighth volume of the dainty little "Diamond Edition" of Dickens is now out, completing nearly two-thirds of the whole series. The same merits that we have admitted for the former volumes of this edition mark the present volume, namely, compactness, beauty of typography, substantial paper, characteristic illustrations, handiness of size, elegance of appearance and remarkable cheapness. It slips easily into an ordinary coat pocket, taking up but little space, whilst it is handsome enough, inside and out, for the library shelf or the parlor table.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The probability that Dickens will shortly come to this country to give readings from his works makes it desirable for all who hope to hear and thoroughly appreciate him, to be acquainted with his wonderful writings. The Diamond Edition renders this practicable for all. The cost of each volume of the beautiful Illustrated Diamond Dickens is only $1 50; plain edition, $1. 25. It can be procured of any bookseller, or will be sent postpaid by the Publishers, Ticknor and Fields, Boston.

Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made: thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the espiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves: but be particular and masticate well.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is in perfect health, are on Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers' price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Colins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 9, 2nd w. ⁂. no. 1 yr.

All Kinds of Blanks for sale at the Inquirer office. A full supply of Deeds. Leases, Articles of Agreement. &c.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 12th inst., at the house of the bride's mother, by Rev. B. G. W Ried, Mr. LAWRENCE DEFIBAUGH to Miss EMMA V. CROMWELL, both of this place.

May love lend its gentle influence, and Heaven its gracious wings outspread to vouchsafe for our friends a smooth and pleasant passage through the transient scenes of this life, and when summoned to cross the "darkened Styx" may the closing drama be marked with perfect peace and stamped with the seal of hallowed love throughout. E.

On the 4th inst., at the bride's residence by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JEREMIAH H. THOMPSON and Miss HANNAH HOLLER, both of Bloody Run.

DIED.

At his residence, near Bedford, on the 28th day of Oct. 1867, JOHN AMOS, Sr., in the 68th year of his age.

The deceased had been a sufferer with a painful disease for a considerable time, so that he spent many of his nights in "watching anxiously for the morning." He was at last released from his pains, and entered on his long rest. He was a kind friend and neighbor, and had a large circle of sympathizing friends, as the large attendance upon the day of his funeral testifies. M.

Nov. 2d, 1867, at his residence in Bryant, Fulton co., Ill., CHRISTIAN BROADSTONE, aged 43 years and 15 days.

Huntingdon papers please copy.

On the 9th inst., in St. Clairsville, LORA BELLE, daughter of John and Matilda Walter, aged 1 year, 7 months and 23 days.

On the 10th inst., MARGARETTA FICKES, of Union tp., aged 25 years, 4 months and 24 days.

WOOD! WOOD!
WANTED—200 cords at Shuck's Brick Yard. Proposals will be received until 10th of December, by JOHN SPROAT & CO, or
nov15:4t F. BENEDICT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Martinsburg, Blair county, Pa., by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob F. Hoover, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
nov15 DAVID L. KEAGY, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration *cum testamento annexo* upon the estate of Valentine Weirick, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, the subscriber hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present the same properly authenticated for settlement. And all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment. FRANCIS DONAHOE,
nov15 Admr. c. t. a.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants have filed their account in the Register's Office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, at an adjourned Court, to be held on Tuesday the 12th day of December, next, (1867) at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

The Account of Daniel Sparks and Geo. Karns, Exr's of the last Will &c. of Peter Karns, late of East Providence township, dec'd.
nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Reg'r.

LIST OF CAUSES put down for Trial at adjourned Court, 9th December, 1867.
Thos. B. Reating vs. Bedford Railroad co.
Wm Rogers vs. Riddlesburg Coal & I. co.
C. Fockler & Son vs. Roads & Fockler.
Paul Mock vs. Josiah Burk.
Sarah Filson's use vs. Isaac Filson, et. al.
Cath. Koon's use vs. Same.
Wm. Firmstone et al vs. Fink & Fluck.
John Kemp vs. Riddlesburg Coal & I. Co.
S. S. Fluck et al vs. Jacob Rohm.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I. Co.
Mich'l Ritchey vs. Jos. B. Stoner.
Jos. Kennard et al vs. Dan'l Lashley et al.
Dan'l B. Bulger vs. Jacob Breneman.
Simon Walter vs. Jos. Helsel et al.
Jas. Patton vs. Dr. Wm. Burch et al.
John Black et al vs. Cath. Tricker.
James Patton vs. Dr. Wm. Burch et al.
Saml Crissman et al vs. John Ake's admrs &c.
Thos. Ritchey vs. Jacob Lingenfelter et al.
Fredaline Smith et al vs. Alex. Fletcher, et al.
Mich'l Hogan vs. Alvah Boylan.
Peter J. Little vs. Elizabeth Barnett.
John S. Hetrick vs. John G. Clark.
Certified Nov. 11th 1867.
nov15 O. E. SHANNON, Prot.

LIST OF JURORS drawn for Special Term, 2nd Monday, 9th day of December, A. D. 1867:
Bedford tp.: Andrew Mellon, John Yont, Eph. Y. Imler, Andrew E. Dibert.
Broad Top: E. S. Ashcom, John McCavitt, Stephen G. Wright.
Coaldale: J. M. Lehman, Geo. W. Figard.
Cumberland Valley: Benjamin F. Brunner, Franklin May.
Harrison: John W. May.
Hopewell: Henry S. Fluck, of T., John Eichelberger.
Juniata: Joseph M. Haller, Jacob Fritz, Isaac Rock.
Londonderry: George Beals.
Liberty: David S. Berkstresser.
Monroe: Thomas R. Evans, John Bishop.
Napier: John Hull.
Providence W.: Levi Kegg.
St. Clair: Samuel Clark, George W. Vickroy, William B. Crisman, George Moore.
Southampton: Leonard S. Tewell, Jacob Keefer.
Schellsburg: John E. Colvin.
Saxton: Samuel S. Fluck.
Union: Isaac Imler.
Woodberry M.: George S. Potter, Isaac Snyder, Nicholas Bailey.
Woodberry S.: John P. Williams, Jacob H. Ketring, Jackson Ripley.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Comr's.
Jno. G. Fisher, Cl'k.

BEDFORD SPRINGS FEMALE SEMINARY.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
The next quarter will commence
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1867.
Terms: Per quarter of ten weeks $6 to $10.
Principal, Mrs. C. V. R. BONNEY.

REFERENCES.
Rev. A. V. C. Schenk, W. P. Schell,
O. E. Shannon, A. King,
T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed,
G. W. Rupp.
Bedford, Nov. 4:1m.

SOMETHING YOU NEED.
CLEAVER'S WONDERFUL LINIMENT.
IT IS EFFICACIOUS AND CHEAP.
If you have a cut, old sore, frost-bite, tetter, or any ailment requiring outward application you should use it.
If your horses or cattle have cuts, kicks, sprains, grease, scratches, or old sores, you should use it, for you can get nothing better either for yourself or horses, and cattle.
You can procure it of store keepers, and dealers, in patent medicines throughout the county.
Manufactured only by
JAS. CLEAVER.
Hopewell, Pa., Nov. 8–3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of MARTIN IMLER, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment immediately to the subscriber, residing in said township, and those having claims to present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH IMLER,
Nov.8. Adm'r.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed at public sale, on Tuesday, November 19th, 1867, at the north end of Richard street, in the borough of Bedford, the *bridge* on which the Bedford and Hollidaysburg road, crosses the Juniata.
JAMES CLARK.
Oct.25:3t* JOSIAH PENROSE.

PURE GRAPE WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL purposes. Pure blackberry wine, nine years old, sold when prescribed by a regular physician. No. 1 diamond coal oil, clear as crystal. Heavy flint glass lamp chimneys, at
HECKERMAN & SON'S Drug Store.
Oct.25:3t.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramenta by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that
THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE
to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. *More than one-third of the work has already been done, more than one-third of the whole line is now in running order, and more laborers are now employed upon it than ever before.* More than
FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY
have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; thence at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining dastance, for which the United States takes *a second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the of the road, which will not be worth less than $1.50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of the building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,415,012

As the U. S. Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1,50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $8 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it can always charge remunerated rates.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractor's Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 41

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
Net Earnings to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses " " "	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 525 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1,

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold pay
OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be recived in Bedford by RUPP AND SHANNON, and in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street, CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street, JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street, and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and discriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in *drafts* or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.
Subscribers through local agents will look to them for their delivery.
Noveber 15thm, 1867.: 4.t

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
B. W. BERKSTRESSER & CO.,
Take pleasure in informing their many friends and customers that they have moved the Bedford CLOTHING EMPORIUM to Shuck's Old Stand, one door west of the Washington House, where they have opened the largest stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
ever brought to Bedford, and consisting in parts of
OVER COATS,
DRESS COATS,
BUSINESS COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
to match.
They have also a good assortment of
ARMY CLOTHING
at very low prices:
BLOUSES,
OVER COATS,
PANTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.
Our
CASSIMERE DEPARTMENT
is full and complete.
TRIMMINGS
in greatest variety.
Our Notion Department is also quite attractive
GENT'S UNDER CLOTHING from.....$1 to 3.50
" OVER SHIRTS of every style and price
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, NECKTIES,
BOW SUSPENDERS, LINEN AND PAPER CUFFS, LINEN
COLLARS.
We have the largest Stock of PAPER COLLARS in Bedford and the greatest variety.
In *HATS* we defy competition, as we have the largest stock, and direct from the Manufacturers. The latest styles always on hand.
MUSLINS, DELAINES,
CALICOES,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
in great variety.
LADIES SHAWLS
of latest patterns, and cheaper than the cheapest.
Persons buying for CASH or PRODUCE would do well to call and see us.
But remember, our TERMS are *Cash or Produce.*
☞ Remember the place!!! ☜
One Door West of the Washington House.
Nov.8:tf.

GREAT BARGAINS.
The undersigned have just opened a very large supply of
FALL & WINTER GOODS!
Our stock is complete and is not surpassed in
Extent, Quality and Cheapness!
The old system of "trusting forever" having exploded; we are determined to sell goods upon the shortest profit for
CASH OR PRODUCE.
To prompt paying customers we will extend a credit of *four months, but we wish it understood after periods named*—bills will be due, and interest will be charged thereon. Buyers for Cash, may depend upon getting bargains.
Oct.25:3m. A. B. CRAMER.

GRAND JURORS drawn for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, A. D. 1867.
Bedford Township: David Points, *Foreman;*
Bedford Borough: Joseph Alsip.
Broad Top: James Ross.
Hopewell: George Clapper, W. H. Dasher, Jno. Hinish.
Harrison: John H. Wertz, James Scott, Samuel B. Hoffman.
Juniata: Stephen McCreary, John Armell.
Liberty: John McClain, Henry Kelley, John Berkstresser.
Providence East: Francis W Pee.
Providence W.: Joseph Whetstone,
St. Clair: Henry Kauffman, Joseph Furgeson, Josiah Penrose, Samuel Ickes, Jr.
Union: W J Palmer, Samuel T Barkley, Wm James.
Southampton: George Miller.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term:
Bedford Borough: Samuel Shuck, John A. Mowry,
Bedford Township: Daniel Walter, Michael Dibert, John Fetter.
Broad Top: William Foster,
Cumberland Valley: Peter Deremer, William Smith, Henry J Bruner, John J Wertz,
Colerain: David Whetstone,
Hopewell. Samuel Davis,
Juniata: William Frazier, of George,
Londonderry: Samuel Carpenter, Henry Miller,
Monroe: David Miller, Edmond Ash.
Napier: John Williams, George W. Blackburn, Cornelius Whetstone,
Providence West.: Daniel Smouse, John L. Mortimore, John C. Calhoun,
St. Clair: William Yont, Hiram Blackburn,
Southampton: James Northcraft, Lewis Browning,
Union: George Beegle, Joseph Croyle, George Sowers, Michael Moses, Emanuel Benton, Jacob Shafer,
Woodberry Middle: William Simpson, James Miller, David F Keagy,
Woodberry South: D. B. Armstrong, D F Buck.
Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 16th day of Sept., A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest: Jury Commissioners.
Jno. G. Fisher, Clerk. oct25

HARDWARE.
A NEW HAND AT THE BELLOWS
AT THE OLD STAND OF BLYMYER & SON.
The undersigned having purchased, the entire stock of G. BLYMYER & SON, and having added thereto by
FRESH PURCHASES
in the East. Respectfully announces to the public that he is now prepared to sell at lowest
CASH PRICES,
or approved COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Everything in the Hardware line, such as
CARPENTERS', JOINERS', CABINET, AND
SHOEMAKER TOOLS, AND FINDINGS,
CROSS CUT AND SAW MILL SAWS,
GRIND STONES, AND FIXTURES,
SADDLERY of all kinds,
NAILS,
by the kegg or pound,
WAGON, FIRE, STRAP IRON,
NAIL ROD, DOUBLE AND SINGLE
SHEAR, BLISTER AND CAST STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, by the kegg or small quantities,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE BITTED AXES,
CUTLERY of every description.
KNIVES AND FORKS, very cheap,
the very best POCKET KNIVES,
PORTMONIES AND POCKET BOOKS,
SILVER TEA AND TABLE
SPOONS in setts.
BRITAINIA WARE
in setts, trays, &c.
PAINTS, OILS, AND
VARNISHES.
Window Glass, all sizes, Lamps and Lamp Chimneys, Wooden and Willow Ware, Wash Boards, Churns, Manilla Rope, Halter' Bed-cords and Twine, Brushes of every description, Shoe Blacking, Shovels and Forks, Grain Shovels, Chains of all kinds, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Sole and Kip Leather, &c. Also,
VERY BEST FRENCH CALF SKINS,
Buffalo Robes, and a general variety of goods, kept in a first class Hardware store.
Our object shall be to be governed by the golden rule, "to do unto others as you wish to be done by," we intend to sell at fair rates, and by fair dealing hope to merit a continuence of the patronage bestowed upon BLYMYER & SON.
THOMAS M. LYNCH.
Nov.1:3mo.

ANOTHER VETO ON HIGH PRICES.
You can save money by buying your goods at
MANN'S CORNER,
OF
MILLER & BOWSER,
BEDFORD, PA.
They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable
FALL & WINTER GOODS.
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.
Look at some of their prices:
CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots; best Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Syrup at market prices; low Feed, Flour for sale here at all times.
We invite all to call and see the goods, and compare prices, before buying your goods. Our motto is, short profits.
Terms—

Farm, Garden & Household.

WALKS AND TALKS ON THE FARM.

The time has arrived in our agriculture, however, when we must bestow more care and labor, in feeding stock, and enriching our land. I think farmers are becoming convinced of this. High prices are a great incentive to improvement. We can all see that if our farms were in condition, we would make money. I was on a farm, the other day, where the wheat crop went 37½ bushels per acre, and being very clean and nice, was all sold to the neighbors for seed, at $2.75 per bushel. Most of us, on land naturally just as good, only raise 15 bushels per acre, and that not of the best quality. In a ride of some twenty-five miles, through two of the best towns in this county, in search of some good seed wheat, this was the only wheat I found that was clean! It may be that I did not happen to fall in with the right men. One farmer, who has always been noted for careful culture, and who, I was told, would have clean seed if it was to be found, had wheat no better than my own. "I have had such dirty wheat," he said, and I do not doubt it, for, on going to the barn, where he had been cleaning some thirty or forty bushels for seed, there were lying on the floor five or six bushels of stricken grains and foul stuff that had been cleaned out. This was on one of the best wheat farms in the State. Unfortunately such cases are not rare. Where one farm has improved during the past five years, ten have run down. Uncertainty in regard to future prices, and the scarcity and inefficincy of laborers are among the chief causes of this deplorable state of affairs. I did not see during the whole ride a *single clean piece of corn.* Most of the corn was cut up, and in every case the rows could be traced by weeds running to seed, and not unfrequently the whole land was covered with weeds from six inches to three feet in height. In a dry season, like the present, it is not easy to understand how land could get so foul, where even nothing more than ordinary cultivation is employed. Next spring, this land will be sown with barley, followed by wheat in the fall. Is it to be wondered at that clean wheat is so scarce? Many farmers plow their land twice for wheat after the barley is off, and harrow, roll, and cultivate their land very nicely, in order to get it clean and mellow. But this does comparatively little good. The time to clean land for wheat is while it is in corn. If it cannot be made throughly clean with one corn crop, plant it two years in succession, and cultivate it every week or ten days from the time the rows can be traced till the corn is set. You will then have clean wheat.

There are two objects in working land. First, to kill weeds, and second, to enrich it by promoting decomposition, and rendering it capable of absorbing ammonia from the atmosphere. These chemical changes require time. If you have two heaps of manure piled up last spring, and one heap has been turned over three times during four or five months, and the other has not been turned at all, the one would be well rotted, and in fine condition to put on the land, while the other would most likely be lumpy, with some parts heated too much, and others not fermented at all. Now then, if you should make a spasmodic effort to get this last heap into good condition, and should turn it over a few days before you wished to use it, three times or even six times do you suppose the heap would be as fine, and as well rotted, and as rich as the other? So far as enriching the land is concerned, stirring it over three or four times in as many days, does comparatively little good. Such treatment may be necessary to get the land ready for the seed, but by doing the work all at one time, you lose one of the chief advantages of working the land. It should be understood that decomposition or oxidation in the soil or in a manure heap is a kind of slow combustion. Now, any good housewife who bakes in an old-fashioned brick oven proceeds in strict accordance with scientific principles. She turns the fire from one side in the oven to the other, and thus exposes the black embers to the air, and when they are all aglow, she exposes another portion. If she should neglect to do this till the bread was all ready, and then should knock the fire back and forth half a dozen times in as many minutes, she would exhibit no more sense than her husband, who is, with plows, harrows, and cultivators, trying to get his land ready for wheat in a hurry. In heating the oven, the fire heats the opposite side from that on which the wood is placed, and so in the field the effect of working the land is not felt wholly on the first crop, but on those which follow. Cultivating corn benefits the crop. This is not all; its effects will be felt for two or three years.

The Doctor says, he "never knew a man to sell his farm who did not regret it." This is perhaps stating it a little too strong. But being one of the oldest pastors in Western New York, he has had good opportunities for observation. I think men engaged in other pursuits, who buy farms, expecting to find nothing but pleasure and profit in agriculture are generally very glad of an opportunity to dispose of them. Such men seldom regret selling. But with a farmer the case is very different. He either sells because he thinks he can buy a better or cheaper farm, or because he is tired of farming, and proposes to live in the city. In the latter case he is almost certain to wish himself back again on the farm. I heard of such a case the other day. A farmer was offered last spring what he thought a high price for his farm, and accepted the offer, thinking he could live comfortably in the city on the interest of the money. After trying it six or eight months, he offered the purchaser $1000 to let him have the farm back again, giving him the summer crops and all the wheat into the bargain. A farmer who sells expecting to buy another farm, finds it not so easy to suit himself as he expected. If you must sell the better plan is to know beforehand where you are going.—*American Agriculturist.*

Humorous.

ROWLAND BILL, once at Wotton, was preaching in the afternoon, the only time when it seemed possible to be drowsy under him. He saw some sleeping, and passed, saying: "I have heard that the miller can sleep while the mill is going, but if it stops it wakes him; I'll try this method." And so he sat down, and soon saw an aroused audience.

SMIKES is down on false teeth for old people. He thinks they eat much food that belongs to the younger generation, and it keeps provisions high.

A WITNESS in a late divorce suit kept saying that the wife had a very *retaliating* disposition—that she "retaliated for every little thing." "Did you ever see her husband kiss her?" asked the wife's counsel. "Yes, sir, often." "Well, what did she do on such occasions?" "She always retaliated, sir." (Great laughter, and wife triumphant.)

"I SAW a lady wrapped up in a shawl that she would not take six hundred dollars for," said Smith to Jones. "I can beat that all hollow," retorted Jones; "for I saw a lady so wrapped up in her baby that she wouldn't have taken six hundred thousand dollars for it."

A PROVINCE boy, five years of age, having stolen a can of milk, his mother took him to task, with moral suasion, and wound up her discourse by exclaiming: "What in the world were you going to do with the milk anyhow?" "I was going to steal a little dog to drink it," was the crushing reply.

A HANDSOME young widow applied to a physician to deliver her of three distressing complaints.

"In the first place, said she, "I have little or no appetite; what shall I take for that?"

"Air and exercise, madam."

"And, Doctor, I am quite fidgety at night time, and afraid to be abed alone; what shall I take for that?"

"A husband, madam."

"Fie! Doctor. But I have the blues terribly; what shall I take for that?"

"Take a newspaper, madam," replied the Doctor.

A WAG entered a grocer's shop some years ago, which had for its sign "The Two Baboons," and, addressing himself to the proprietor, said, "I wish to see your partner." "I have no partner, sir." "I beg your pardon, sir, and hope you will excuse the mistake." "O, there's no harm done; but what made you think there were two of us?" "Your sign," he replied, "'The Two Baboons.'"

CORRECT OLD LADY.—"When I goes a shoppin'." said an old lady, "I allers ask for what I wants, and if they have it, and it's suitable, and I feel inclined to buy it, and it's cheap, and can't be got for less, I most allers takes it without chappering about it all day, as some people do."

A GENTLEMAN, giving a lecture to some boys was explaining how no one could live without air. He then said, "You have all heard of a man drowning—how does that happen?" The ready answer was, "'cause he can't swim."

AN AUNT-ICLIMAX. — Husband — "Well, Mary, your aunt Tabitha's gone at last, poor soul."—Wife—"Poor thing; of course you'll go to the funeral, George, as a mark of respect, besides, the scarf and hat-band will make up for baby."

RABBI Joshua once met a boy who carried something in a covered vessel. "My boy," said the Rabbi, "what have you in your covered vessel?" "If it was intended for you to know," replied the boy, "it would not be covered."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to ask if the brow of a hill ever becomes wrinkled? The only information we can give him on that point is, that we have often seen it furrowed.

JOKE by a gentleman recently from Nineveh: The greatest country in the world for ninnies is Africa. There you take your pick o' ninnies.

THERE is an old Oxford story about a University official who had attended the University sermons for forty years, and who used to thank God that he remained a Christian still.

WHEN Haddock's wife kicked him out of bed, said he, "Look here now! you had better not do that again; if you do it will cause a coldness in the family."

WHY was Desdemona the most discontented of all women? Because the moor she had—the moor she wanted.

CON.—Why was the whal that swallowed Jonah like a retired milkman? Because he got a profit (prophet) out of the water.

THE first day a little boy went to school the teacher asked him if he could spell. "Yes, sir." "Well, how do you spell boy?" "Oh, just as other folks do.

BRIGHAM calls it "blaphemous twaddle" if any of his wives suggest there are too many of them.

IF a man makes you keep your distance, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.

A DANGEROUS character—A man who "takes life" cheerfully.

WHY is iron some times like a band of robbers? Because it is united to steel.

WHEN a sportsman fires into a covey of partridges he makes them all quail.

WHICH is the oldest tree in the world? The elder, of course.

THE most difficult feature, to the sketcher in pencilling Rebekah at the well, is drawing water.

"WE see," said Swift in one of his most sarcastic moods, "How little God thinks of riches by the people he gives them to."

WHAT is that from which if you take the whole away, there will be some left? Whole some.

J. R. SPEER, M. D., and A. M. SPEER, M. D., Having associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public; the former in the various branches of the profession; the latter more particularly in the treatment of the

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Dr. A. M. SPEER having availed himself during the last fifteen years of the advantages afforded by the best hospitals and teachers in this country and in Europe, for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the structure and diseases of those important organs, will hereafter devote special attention to their medical and surgical treatment.

Office, No. 196 PENN Street, two doors from St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. sep13:3m

IRON WATER PIPE.

HARTLEY & METZGER are now prepared to furnish all sizes of GALVANIZED IRON WATER PIPE at remarkably LOW rates. This pipe is pure, will last a *lifetime*, can be run in all directions, and is the very thing to carry that crystal spring right to your door.

Also, HYDRAULIC RAMS, FORCE PUMPS, BATH TUBS, &c. &c., furnished to order.

"BUCKEYE REAPERS."
"FARMER MOWERS."
RUSSELL REAPERS and MOWERS.

Green Castle Cradles, stacks of Scythes, Snaths, &c., and all kinds of tools for harvesting.

june14 HARTLEY & METZGER.

CASH BUYERS TAKE NOTICE AND

SAVE YOUR GREENBACKS!

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED, AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

At J. M. Shoemaker's Store.

Having just returned from the East, we are now opening a Large Stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, which have been bought for Cash at New Prices, and will be sold CHEAP. This being the only FULL STOCK of Goods brought to Bedford this season, persons will be able to suit themselves better in Style, Quality and Price than at any other store in Bedford.

The following comprise a few of our prices, viz:

CALICOES:

10, 12, 14, 15, 16, and the best at 18.

MUSLINS:

10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, and the best at 22.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS from 40 cts. up.

FRENCH MERINOES, ALL WOOL DELAINES, COBURGS, &c.

Men's wear, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, JEANS, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES—In this article we have a very extensive assortment for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys, at all prices.

HATS—A large assortment of Men's and Boy's Hats.

CLOTHING—Men and Boy's Coats, Pants, and Vests, all sizes and prices.

PAPER COLLARS—Shakespeare, Lockwood, Linen-lined, &c.

COTTON CHAIN—Single and double, white and colored.

GROCERIES—Coffee, Sugar, Syrups, Green and Black Teas, Spices, of all kinds, Dye Stuffs, &c.

LEATHER—Sole Leather, French and City Calf Skins, Upper Leather and Kip, Linings, &c. &c.

We will sell Goods on the same Terms that we have been for the last three months,

CASH OR NOTE

with interest from date. No bad debts contracted, and no extra charges to good paying customers to make up losses on bad paying customers, or customers that never pay. Cash buyers always get the best Bargains, and their account is always settled up.

N. B. **10 per cent. saved** by buying your goods at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S,

Cash and Produce Store,

No. 1, ANDERSONS' ROW.

June 28, 1867:6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the LARGEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the CHEAPEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

B. M. BLYMYER & CO. have the BEST STOCK OF STOVES, ever brought to Bedford.

CALL AND SEE THE MAMMOTH STOCK.

200 STOVES OF EVERY SIZE AND DESCRIPTION.

50 SECOND HAND STOVES.

THEY Will NOT BE UNDERSOLD

TIN-WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CHEAPER THAN the CHEAPEST.

Every body will please bear in mind that B. M. BLYMYER & CO., sell CHEAPER goods, in their line, than can be sold by any one else in Bedford. Remember the place

NO. 1. STONE ROW.

oct.4:tf.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

VALUABLE TRACTS OF

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer at private sale the following valuable tracts of land, viz:

No. 1. The undivided half of a tract of land, containing 227 acres, situate on the south-east side of the Broad Top Mountain, lying partly in Bedford and partly in Fulton county, and adjoining lands of Samuel Danner, James Brinhurst and Wishart's heirs. TWO VEINS OF COAL, one 5½ feet, the other 6½ feet in depth have been discovered on this tract.

No. 2. A tract of 230 acres near the above, adjoining the same lands, and supposed to contain the same veins of coal.

No. 3. A tract of 400 acres, within two and a half miles of the above tracts, lying on the North side of the Harbor across the mountain, well timbered with oak and pine.

May 3,-tf. DURBORROW & LUTZ.

A SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE

WITHIN A FEW MILES OF BEDFORD!

The subscribers will sell, at private sale, all that SPLENDID FARM situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing **10 ACRES,** more or less, about **Sixty Acres cleared** and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with a splendid DOUBLE DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young Orchard.

This is an excellent opportunity to procure a GOOD FARM near Bedford, convenient to Churches and good Schools.

PRICE, $30 PER ACRE.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

July 19:tf Real Estate Agents.

FOR SALE.

We take pleasure in offering to the public the following tracts of excellent land for sale at very reasonable prices. Persons wishing to buy will do well to consult us before purchasing, and those having lands to sell will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of our reasonable terms

No. 1. North-west fractional one-fourth of the North-west one-fourth of section 6, in township 80, North of range 4, Cedar county, Iowa 39 87-100 acres, Prairie land. Price $350.

No. 2.—N. E. one-fourth 8, in township 85, range 45, in Monona county, Iowa. 160 acres Prairie land. Price $900.

No. 3.—N. E. one-fourth of the N. W. one-fourth section 22, in township 38, North of range 22, in Pine county, Minnesota. 40 acres timber land. Price $200.

No. 4. A good farm, situate in Pleasant Valley, Bedford township, five miles from Bedford, now in the occupancy of William H. Nycum, containing 100 acres, more or less, about sixty acres cleared and under excellent fence, 18 acres of bottom meadow, and the balance well timbered, with a splendid double dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. A well of excellent water near the door; also, a good young orchard. This is an excellent opportunity to procure a good farm near Bedford, convenient to churches and good schools. Price $30 per acre.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
Feb. 1, 1867. Bedford, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE NOW.

THREE MONTHS FREE.

THE METHODIST:

An Eight-page Weekly Newspaper. Religious and Literary. Vol. IX. commences Jan. 1.

This Journal is now in its 8th vol. Its chief aims are to circulate a pure Literature, furnish Religious and Secular Intelligence, and to cultivate a spirit of unity among all Christian Churches

It is edited, as heretofore, by Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D. assisted by an able corps of Rditorial Contributors:

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER

and Eminent Methodist Pulpit Orators, including the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Terms: To Mail Subscribers, $2.50 per year, in advance; to all Ministers, for their own subscription, $2,00. Postage prepaid at the post office where received, 10 cents per year.

Any one sending Three Subscribers and $7.50, will receive a fourth copy free for one year.

To all those who subscribe now for 1868 we will send the remainder of this year FREE.

Liberal Premiums or Cash Commission allowed to Canvassers. Send for Premium Circular.

Specimen copies of the paper sent free on application.

THE METHODIST,
114 Nassau st. New York.
H. W. DOUGLAS, Publishing Agent. oct21;3t

1,000 DOLLARS REWARD!

The place to buy goods and SAVE your GREENBACKS, is at the GREAT BARGAIN STORE of

G. R. & W. OSTER,

Who will sell from this date until the 20th of September next, prior to closing to extend and otherwise repair their Store room,) their ENTIRE STOCK at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many gooods at and below COST,
Bedford, Aug. 23:6w

$23.000.000.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN

FREE FROM ALL STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to the nearest Bank or Banker; also by either of the undersigned,

JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.

April 26:6m. Bankers, Philadelphia.

THE QUAKER CITY

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Corner Fifth & Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

The most complete and thoroughly appointed Commercial School in the Country.

Conducted upon the best system of Instruction, and offering advantages of the highest order in every Department.

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN

Who desire Success and Promotion in Business Life.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR THE TIMES.

The Commercial Course embraces Book Keeping, Commercial Calculations, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business Forms, Customs of Trade, Commercial Law, the Art of Detecting Counterfeit Money, &c. This Course may be completed in three months.

DIPLOMAS

Awarded to Graduates, under seal and by authority of law, this being a regularly

INCORPORATED COLLEGE,

and the only one with similar powers in the State, or in the United States.

OTHER BRANCHES,

Telegraphing, the Higher Mathematics, Engineering, Surveying and Navigation.

BOOK KEEPING.

In the Department of Accounts this Institution is wholly unrivalled. The treaties on this subject, published by the proprietor, is everywhere acknowledged to be the best and most complete work extant, and being composed almost exclusively of sets obtained from Actual Business, presents a course of instruction such as can be secured by no other system. Books for sale, and sent by mail to any address, upon receipt of price, $3.50.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to send for circulars, or visit the College for further information.

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.
President.
T. E. MERCHANT, *Secretary.* may31:8m.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BRYANT, STRATTON & KIMBERLY'S

Cor. 10th and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

YOUNG MEN

prepared for the Counting Room and Business Life in General.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

combined by means of Banks, Business Houses and the use of all kinds of Business Paper.

THIS INSTITUTION

is endorsed by the leading business men of the City.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

COLLEGE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

For particulars send for circulars.

aug30:3m

ENTERPRISE

MACHINE WORKS.

H. D. SLAGLE & BRO., Proprietors.

O. R. DAVIS, Sup't.

IRON FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS, and Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable and Stationary Saw Mills. Iron and Brass Castings made and fitted up for Mills, Factories, Forges, Blast Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c. Manufacturers of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Logan street, LEWISTOWN, Pa.

Oct. 4

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS,

PERFUMERIES, &C.

The Rev. H. HECKERMAN & SON have purchased the *DRUG STORE* of J. L. LEWIS, on Juliana street, Bedford, where they are now receiving and intend always to keep on hand, a large assortment of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
STATIONERY,
(plain and fancy,)
BEST QUALITY OF TOBACCO,

Best brands of SEGARS, SEGARRES, &c. Also,

PATENT MEDICINES,

and everything else to be enquired for at a drug store. Physicians will be supplied with everything in their line, on favorable terms. All ORDERS promptly attended to and all PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

By careful and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a liberal share of the public patronage. July 26.3m

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1866.-1yr.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

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Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.
March 9: 1yr.

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WHICH IS WORTHY OF NOTE.

You can save 25 per cent. by buying your goods of

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They are now opening a choice variety of new and desirable STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY NOTIONS, COTTON YARNS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

Brooms, Baskets, Woodenware, &c.

Look at some of their PRICES:

Best new styles DELAINS, 22, 25 cts.
CALICOES, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 cts.
GINGHAMS, 12, 15, 20, 25 cts.
MUSLINS 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 20, 25 cts.
CASSIMERES 75, 85, $1.00 $1.15, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
LADIE'S 6-4 SACKINGS, $1.75. $2.00, all wool.
DRILLINGS, Pantaloon Stuffs, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
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LADIES' HOSE, 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 cts.
LADIES' SHOES as low as 90 cts.
CARPETS, 45, 60, 75, 1.25, 1.35, 1.40, 1.50.
GOOD RIO COFFEE, 25, 28; best 30 cts.
Extra Fine Oolong, Japan, Imperial and Young Hyson Teas.
SUGARS and SYRUPS, a choice assortment.
SHAD, MACKEREL and HERRING, choice fat fish.

We invite all to call and see for themselves. A busy store and inceeasing trade: a telling FACT that their low prices are popular.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified.

May 24, 1867.-3m.

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered fresh every day. As the Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Siliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hesitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞ Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.
Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in their line of manufacture.

Bureaus, Dressing Stands, Parlor and Extension Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Washstands, &c. &c.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. They have also added to their stock,

French Cottage Suits,
Marble Top Tables,
Cane Chairs,
Sofas,
Tete-a-Tetes, &c. &c. &c.

Eastern manufacture.

Having purcased the stock and tools of Thos. Merwine, (late Wm. Stahl's) they have added the same to their manufactory.

COFFINS will also be made to order, and a HEARSE always in readiness to attend funerals. Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

aug.23:3m RICHARD V. LEO & CO.

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Scheilsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

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NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

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R. H. SIPES having established a manufactory of Monuments, Tomb-stones, Table-Tops, Counter-slabs, &c., at Bloody Run, Bedford co., Pa. and having on hand a well selected stock of foreign and American Marble, is prepared to fill all orders promptly and do work in a neat and workmanlike style, and on the most reasonable terms All work warranted, and jobs delivered to all parts of this and adjoining counties without extra barge. apl19:1y.

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AND

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

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The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

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Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

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Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

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has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

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Nov 2, 1866

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